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THE TROWBRIDGE ANCESTRY IN ENGLAND

Prepared for FRANCIS BACON TROWBRIDGE, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.,
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"The Trowbridge Genealogy,"* published in 1908, contained all that had been discovered in England up to that date of the immediate family of Thomas Trowbridge, the New Haven settler. Mr. Lothrop Withington, who conducted the English searches, continued the work after the publication of the family history, and it was finally discontinued when Mr. Withington lost his life in the sinking of the *Lusitania*. These searches revealed the identity of the wives of the grandfather and of the father of the colonist, Thomas Trowbridge, and opened up a possibility of establishing the Trowbridge ancestry of his grandfather. In the hope that proof of the last might be discovered, the whole matter has been held in abeyance until now, when it seems best to place in print what is actually authentic, together with clues and suggestions which others may utilize if they so desire in future research.

To clarify what follows, it is advisable to present first of all the Trowbridge pedigree as previously known, condensed from "The Trowbridge Genealogy," to which the reader is referred for further details and the basic evidence on which the pedigree is based.

Trowbridge Pedigree

1. THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, a prominent citizen of Taunton, co. Somerset, England, and at one time Mayor of that city, was buried at St. Mary Magdalen, the most important parish of Taunton, 20 Feb. 1619/20. In his will, dated 6 July 1619, proved 6 May 1620, he gave legacies to the children of his deceased

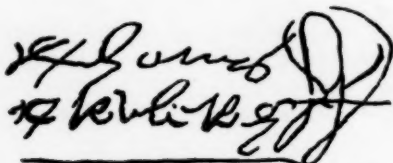
* "The Trowbridge Genealogy," by Francis Bacon Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn., 1908. 840 pp.

daughters, a valuable legacy to his "nephew" Thomas Trowbridge, and the residue to his son John. Because of the importance and value of the legacy given to Thomas Trowbridge, and the silence of Taunton records regarding a possible nephew of that name, it is thought that the term "nephew" was used, as it often was in the sixteenth century, and sometimes later, in the old sense of the Latin "nepos," meaning grandson. It was therefore the emigrant Thomas, the grandson, who was named in this will.

The identity of the wife, previously unknown, of Thomas Trowbridge (who died 1620) has been learned. She was Joan Lawrence alias Hutchins, daughter of John Lawrence alias Hutchins of St. James Parish, Taunton, presumably by his wife Alice, after whom Joan named her elder daughter Alice Trowbridge. The will of John Lawrence alias Hutchins, dated 7 Sept. [1579?], proved 12 Sept. 1579, named his son-in-law Thomas Trowbridge, his daughter Joan Trowbridge, his wife Alice, and other relatives. Perhaps John's wife Alice was a Stone, for he made Robert Stone and George Stone overseers of his will. A few years earlier, John Lawrence alias Hutchins surrendered land to Thomas "Strobridge," reserving life use to his own wife Alice, and the Stones figured also in this conveyance.

A John Lawrence alias Hutchins was named as son in the will of Thomas Lawrence alias Hutchins of Holway in St. Mary Magdalen Parish, Taunton, dated 1 July 1576, proved Jan. 1576/7. Considering the fact that our John was a grandfather when he died in 1579, some three years after Thomas died, it is perhaps more likely that Thomas was brother rather than father of our John.

Documents in support of the foregoing statements will be found below in the section headed "Lawrence alias Hutchins Records."



COPY OF AUTOGRAPH OF THOMAS TROWBRIDGE
GRANDFATHER OF THE COLONIST

Children of Thomas and Joan (Lawrence alias Hutchins)
Trowbridge:

- i. ALICE, bapt. 24 June 1568; d. by 1619; m. BENEDICT WEBB of Kingswood, Wiltshire. Children: (1) *Martha*; (2) *Agnes*; (3) *Alice*.
- 2+ ii. JOHN, bapt. 25 Mar. 1570; d. July 1649.
- iii. DOROTHY, d. by 1619; m. 22 Sept. 1594, ROBERT GODSALL of Taunton. Children: (1) *Frances*; (2) *Mary*.

2. JOHN TROWBRIDGE (*Thomas*), baptized at St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, 25 Mar. 1570, died at Taunton, July 1649. Like his father he was a leading citizen, and served Taunton as Mayor. His will, in fragmentary condition, dated 5 July 1649, was printed in "The Trowbridge Genealogy," and named his son Thomas.

His first wife, Agnes, was buried in Taunton, 6 June 1622; and his second wife, Alice, was buried there 25 Aug. 1653. Both marriage records can now be given.

On 29 July 1597, Thomas Trowbridge, in consideration of a marriage between his son John and Agnes daughter of John Prowse, Sr., surrendered to Agnes for life the income from real estate in the occupation of Alice Hutchins. The last-named was of course the widow Alice Lawrence alias Hutchins, mother-in-law of Thomas Trowbridge and grandmother of John Trowbridge.

The parish register of Tiverton, co. Devon, contains the entry: "July 1597. Jn^o Strobridge & Annis Prowse . . . xxxi Day." The marriage thus occurred at the bride's home two days after the above surrender was signed. Annis, and even Ann, was often used for the more formal and legalistic Agnes (Latin "Agneta"). Annes daughter of John Prowse was baptized at Tiverton, 14 Apr. 1576. Her parents, John Prowse and Elizabeth Coke, were married at Tiverton, 1 June 1567. Agnes had an older sister, Prudence Prowse, baptized 13 Feb. 1569/70, who died unmarried and was buried 16 Sept. 1599; and she gave the name, Prudence Trowbridge, to the first daughter who was born after her sister's death. Her eldest daughter, born before her sister died, was named Elizabeth after her mother.

A marriage license was issued at Exeter, co. Devon, 11 Mar. 1623/4, for John Trobridge of Taunton, co. Somerset, and Alice Read of Tiverton. She was widow of Robert Read of Tiverton. Thus it is seen that John Trowbridge went to Tiverton for both his wives. He had no children by Alice.

A serious question arises, whether Thomas Trowbridge, the colonist, was eldest son of John Trowbridge; also, whether his mother was Agnes Prowse, or a possible earlier wife of John Trowbridge. It will be observed that the record of baptism of Thomas has not been found,* and that the baptism of the first recorded child, Elizabeth, occurred less than a year and a half following the marriage of John and Agnes. The first four recorded children were baptized approximately at two-year intervals, and it is not until between 1605 and 1608 that we find a three-year interval. But if Thomas was born in the latter half

* It may have occurred at St. James Church, Taunton, the extant records of which do not go back of 1612. Or the lack of the baptismal entry may be due to an oversight or negligence on the part of St. Mary Magdalen Church officials.

of 1606, he was younger than his brother John; he was over three years younger than his wife; and he was not quite 21 years old when he married.

There are strong indications that Thomas was the eldest son of John. His grandfather called himself Thomas Trowbridge "the elder" in 1614 when he made a gift to the two churches of Taunton. We have not found evidence of the existence of any Thomas "the younger" in Taunton at that date except the grandson. If born as late as 1606, he would have been a young boy in 1614. We can hardly place his birth later than 1598, which would make him a youth of about 17 years, perhaps mature for his age and virtually an adult. As the eldest grandson and eventual heir, his grandfather may well have felt a certain satisfaction in calling himself "the elder" in distinction from this promising youth of his name and blood.

It seems also to have been the custom in this family to name the eldest son after his paternal grandfather. Thomas the colonist thus named his first son John. Finally, when the older Thomas made his will, his son John was living, and the only child of John who received a legacy was Thomas, whom he called his "nephew" (grandson). This was obviously in acknowledgment of his birthright.

Hence we feel little hesitation in placing Thomas as the eldest son of John, and born before the recorded children.* The only real question is whether his mother was Agnes Prowse, or whether John may have had an earlier wife. Despite the fact that the birth of Thomas, if son of Agnes, must be crowded into the early spring of 1598, since the next child was baptized 8 Feb. 1598/9, this is the solution favored. It seems almost inconceivable, if John had been a widower with a surviving son and heir, that his father would have made the type of marriage contract and surrender of property, which he did make, to John's bride Agnes Prowse. In such circumstances, provision would have been made to safeguard the interest of John's young son.

The records proving the Prowse marriage are given below in the section headed "Prowse Records."

Children of John and Agnes (Prowse) Trowbridge:

- i. THOMAS, the colonist, b. probably Mar. or Apr. 1598; returned to England and was bur. at Taunton, 7 Feb. 1672/3; m. at Exeter, co. Devon, 26 Mar. 1627, ELIZABETH MARSHALL, bapt. at Exeter,

* The chief difficulty is the bill of complaint of John Trowbridge of Taunton, dated 16 Nov. 1631, which refers to John, Jr., as his eldest son [see "The Trowbridge Genealogy," p. 29]. It is thought this designation is erroneous, though John, Jr., may have been the eldest son by Agnes Prowse, if Thomas was the son of an earlier marriage. That Thomas was certainly son of John is proved not only by his father's will, but by the will of John the son of Thomas the Colonist; the latter mentions his "aunt Mace," which proves that Thomas was brother of Prudence Trowbridge the wife of William Mace and hence, like her, a child of John Trowbridge [*ibid.*, p. 35, text, and footnote 1].

- 24 Mar. 1602/3, d. probably in New England at an early date before vital records were generally kept, dau. of John and Alice (Bevys) Marshall. The three younger sons were the progenitors of the American Trowbridges. Children, all except the youngest b. at Exeter: (1) *Elizabeth*, bapt. 6 Mar. 1627/8, bur. 10 May 1630; (2) *John*, bapt. 5 Nov. 1629; bur. at Taunton, 16 Feb. 1653/4; will 20 Oct. 1653, proved 26 June 1654; (3) *Thomas*, bapt. 11 Dec. 1631; (4) *William*, bapt. 3 Sept. 1633; (5) *James*, b. abt. 1636.
- ii. *ELIZABETH*, bapt. 18 Feb. 1598/9; m. 2 June 1616, *JOHN HURLEY* of Taunton. Child (probably others): (1) *Henry*.
 - iii. *JOHN*, bapt. 31 May 1601; d. s. p. abt. Dec. 1630; m. abt. 1628, *JUDITH ROSE*, dau. of John and Faith (Ellesdon) Rose.
 - iv. *PRUDENCE*, bapt. 3 Feb. 1602/3; m. 1 July 1621, *WILLIAM MACE* of Exeter, co. Devon.
 - v. *AGNES*, bapt. 10 Feb. 1604/5; d. in 1637; will 23 Feb. 1632/3, proved 14 Nov. 1637; m. (1) 13 Dec. 1629, *CHARLES WITHER* of Taunton; m. (2) 22 Apr. 1632, *ROBERT MOGGGRIDGE* of Taunton. Child by first husband: (1) *John*.
 - vi. *WILLIAM*, bapt. 22 Mar. 1607/8; bur. 27 Mar. 1616.
 - vii. *JAMES*, bapt. 3 Dec. 1609; bur. 22 Oct. 1638, unm.
 - viii. *JOAN*, bapt. 21 May 1612; bur. 14 Oct. 1616.
 - ix. *TACY*, bapt. 7 May 1615; m. 1 Jan. 1637/8, *ALDRED SEAMAN* of Combe-Flory parish, Taunton.

PROWSE RECORDS

Taunton Dean Manor Record, 29 July 1597

Hundred de Thomas Trowbridge pro Irrotulam hend de cor^e q^d idm
 Stapulgrove Thomas Trowbridge pro et in consideratione maritag
 heno inter Johem Trowbridge filiu diei Thome Trowbridg et Agnet filiam
 Johis Prowse sen dedit concessit et confirmavit eidem Agnet Prowse vnam
 Annuitate siue anual reddit de txxx^{li} per Ann bone et legalis monet Anglie
 durant vita dee Agnet exient' de et in oib^{us} illis mesuags cotag^s et terris
 dieti Thome apud Rowbarton mo^o in tenura siue occupacioe Alicie Hutchens
 vid pro termino vite Viz duobus mesuag et ijobⁱ (duobus) quinqz aer terr de
 ou'land voc Goddys land j messuag et i aet de terr nat in Dec de Obridge
 iij aer terr de ou'land in Whitmore in dee de Stapullgrove quinque aer terr
 de ou'land in Langforth in dee Acetiam de et in vij aer terr de ou'land voc
 Rylease in dee de Obridge, et quinque aer terr de ou'land voc le Mores in
 decenn de Obridge soluend ao festam ijo^s (duos) Ann terminos viz ao festam
 Sei Michis Archi et Annacois bte Marie Virginis vel infra sex septamanos
 px sequent post q^llibet festu festorum sup' equis porcoib^{us} soluend apud vel
 infra scitu castri de Taunton Prima solut incipient vel incipiend p'x post
 mortem p'deorum Alicie Hutchins et Johis Trowbridge (si ipa Agnes) ipos
 Johem Trowbridge et Alicia Hutchins supvix'it et maritat deo Johi Et pro
 defect solucois dee Annuitatis siue anual reddit de xxx^{li} per Ann durant
 vita dee Agnetis ad (duos) terminos ut sup'a bene licebit eidem Agnet in
 dia et Singula p'miss sup'd intrare et landa p'miss et quamlibet vide peell
 here, tenene gandere et occupare durant vita reddent inde oia reddit
 rep'acoss et alia ona debit dno p pmiss durant vita sua Et dea Agnes nec
 assign s'sui non fac, vastu supra p'miss durant vita (sua) Et idem Thomas
 Trowbridge constituit dielect suo xpo Johem Prowse patrem dee Agnet in
 Absene ipius Thome ad p'x cur legale re hane Irrotulacoem ut fact ipsius
 Thome si eadem Agnes fuerint spousat eidem Johi Trowbridg Hee intracio

fact et confirmat per pdietu Thomam Trowbridge xxix die Julio Ao Regni
dne nre Elizabeth dei gra mo Regine Anglie xxxix In p'sens John Payn et
Johis Browne ten dni en Galfrido More gent et George Prowse

be me Thomas
Trowbridge

Geffry More
Geo Prowse

John Payn
Teste Johe Browne

[Taunton Dean Manor
Absolute Surrender Book 1584-1610]

Tiverton, co. Devon, Parish Register

Mr. Withington supplied Prowse entries from Tiverton, copied apparently by an English genealogist at his behest. The records are in two series which partly overlap, and there are many discrepancies between duplicate entries. It would appear that one set is from the parish register, the other from the Bishops' Transcripts. Because of the discrepancies and possible type errors, it has been decided not to publish the entries in full. Those which appear to relate to John Prowse and his children are presented herewith (not verbatim copies), with the caution that the dates may not be entirely accurate and should be verified when conditions in England permit.

John Prowse and Elizabeth Coke married 1 June 1567. The following are entered at baptism as children of John Prowse:

- i. Richard, bapt. 11 Dec. 1568; perhaps the Richard who m. 25 Feb. 1589/90, Elizabeth Chilcott.
- ii. Prudence, bapt. 13 Feb. 1569/70; bur. 16 Sept. 1599.
- iii. John, bapt. 2 June 1571; perhaps the John who m. 21 Jan. 1595/6, Grace Browne.
- iv. Elizabeth, bapt. 4 Mar. 1573/4 [1572/3 according to the duplicate record].
- v. John, bapt. 4 Mar. 1576 [1575/6 according to the duplicate record]. This date conflicts with the date of the next child, and there may be an error. If the entry is correct, it would probably be this John who m. Grace Browne (see above).
- vi. Annis, bapt. 14 Apr. 1576; m. 31 July 1597, John Trowbridge.
- vii. Humphrey, bapt. 15 Nov. 1578.
- viii. Roger, bapt. 6 Sept. 1580; bur. Sept. 1591.
- ix. Thomas, bapt. 6 July 1582.
- x. Robert, bapt. 9 June 1584; bur. Sept. 1591.

LAWRENCE ALIAS HUTCHINS RECORDS

In the name of god Amen. The vijth day of September I John Lawrence als Hutchins of the parishe of St. James nere Tanton beinge sicke of body but of good and pfit minde and remembrance do make my last will and testam^t in mann' & forme Followinge. First I geve and bequeth my soule unto the handes of Almighty God my maker and redeemer And my body to be buried in ye churchyard of St. James Itm I geve to St. Androes Church of Wells iiij^d Itm to ye church of St. James iij^s iiij^d. Itm to Robert Sawder my frise coate to the olde Jefferie my best frise Jerkin. Itm I geve John Babb my sonne in lawe my Fusten dublett and my best Russett hose my will yt this shalbe deliu'ed presentlye after my decease Itm I geve to eu'y of my sonne in lawe childere Thoms Trobrige a silu' spoone of the better sort Itm I geve to eu'y of my sonne in lawe W^m Pearce his children to eu'y of them a silu' spoone. To Thomas Pearce to Alice and Justyman a silu' spoone of the better sorte/ To Willyam Pearce & to Jone a silu' spoone of the worser sorte. Item I geve to eu'y of my sonne in lawe John Gregorie his children a silu'

spoone of the worser sorte Itm I geve to Richard Pearce my sonne in law my best brasse Crocke and my white brasse pann. Itm I geve & bequeth to my daught^r Jone Trobrige my fierin [†] fernis pan Itm I geve and bequeath to my daught^r Agnis Pearce my grete pan Itm I geve to my daughter in lawe Jone Gregory my Riminge pan. Itm I geve Agnis Harborough my servaunt a platt' & a porteg' of ye best sort. Itm to Mary Hobbes my servaunt a platter & a poding' of ye best sort Itm my will is that wringe the tylett and ij vates belonginge to the wringe the pipes & hogsheds the plor bord the Cobam' and the binchinge aboute the plor as remaine here as Implemts of the house Also my will is that none of this shalbe deliu'd but be at my wives Vse vntill after her decease. The rest of my goods & cattells moveable and vmoveable. In whose Custody so eu' they be or may hereafter be founde my dettes and legace geven and paid I geve and bequeth to Alice my wief whom I make my whole executrix: I make Robert Stone & George Stone my ou'sears to see this my last will and testament truly pformed and donne. And for ther paines to have xvjd a peece of them. Witnes Robert Stone, George Stone, John Gregory, Willyam Pearce and Richard Pearce with others.

Probatu fuit hinn testm Cora Archmo Tanton in ad ibus Thome Troobridge in Tanton xii^o die mens Septembris Anno dni 1579

[Archdeaconry of Taunton
Book V. fo. 471]

Thomas Laurence als Hutchins of Holway in St. Mary Magdalene in Tanton, county Somerset. Will 1 July 1576; proved last January 1576. To Henry Laurence als Hutchins my son my best cow. One close in Cocklehorne and 3 platters at decease of his mother. To Nicholas Laurence als Hutchins £5. To John Bowier £6. 13s. 4d. To son John Laurence als Hutchins 40s. To Mary Bowier daughter of said John Bowier £3. 6s. 8d. when 22. To John How my son in law 3s. 4d. To son Thomas Laurence als Hutchins my tablebord. To son Henry the wheat that now groweth uppon Boogaeres. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: wife Elizabeth. Witnesses: John Smythe, Thomas Smythe, Xpofer Hurleighe John Howe with others

[Archdeaconry of Taunton
Book V, fo. 261]

Hundred de
Stalpullgrove.

Johes Laurence als Hutchins sursū redd in manus dne Rne j dayn terr nat iacen in pte oriental de Hickeshaye in decenn de Obridge / ad opus et usu Thome Strobridge hered et assign suor, imppm sedem consuetud man'ij de Taunton Deane/ Att'hend sibi residem mesuag et terr dei Johis viz j mesuag et j quinque aer' terr nat in dee p'd cu' accid' Ita qd Dus hebit noie hiatt j vacepretti p'tig xxx* si de hend sub condicoe qd Alicia mo^o ux^r eiusdem Johis hebit tenebit et quadebit oca et singula p' miss durant vita sz si ipa Alicia ipm Johem sup iux'iy et dea Alicia aut assign sui no succidet prosternet nec de capital aliquos arbor' sup p'miss crescen nisi sit p' repacoibus et alijs necessar frend et expend sup p'missis p'd durant vita sz sub pena forris fact stat sz in p'miss. Capt die A^o et in p'sen ut antedict est'

sign Johis Laurens
Robert Stone.

sign m G. S.

[Taunton Castle, Book of Surrenders 1567-76
fo. 377 (1)]

Johes Laurens als Hutchings sursū redd in manus dni Rne j dayn terr de ou'land iacen in ptibus occident et borial vnus claus voc Godens londes in decenn de Obridge Ad opus et usū Thome Strowbridge hered et assign suorz imppm sedem consmanij de Taunton Deane/ Att'hend sibi residum' terr voc Godens lands sei Johis Laurene viz quinq aer' terr de ou'land in decenn pd eū accid' Hend sub condicoe ut sup'd est. Capt die et Ao sup'd in p'sen sup'd

sigum G. Stone.

sign X Johis Laurene

Robert Stone

Idm Johes sursū redd in manus dne Rne j dayn terr nat iacen pte orient de Myddleland in decenn de Obridge Ad opus et usū Thome Stroubridge hered et assign suorz imppm sedem consuetud manij / Att'hend sibi residum mesuag et Terr dei Johis viz i mesuag et j aer et di terr nat in decenn p'd eū accid' Ita qd dus hebit p hiet vjs hend sibi condicoe ut qd est. ad omes intencoes Capt die Ao et in p'sens ut sup'

sign X Johis Laurene

Robert Stone

[Taunton Castle, Book of Surrenders 1567-76
fo. 377 (2)]

ADDITIONAL TROWBRIDGE RECORDS

[From the Burgess book list of *Taunton Burgers* of 1616 headed by Mayor Thomas Trowbridge, and with his son John, afterwards mayor.]

[Taunton Castle, Precepts.]

(1)

Thomas Warre Arū Clieus Castr et Burgi de Taunton et Taunton Deane Ballijs Burgi p'd saltm mando vobis et Curlibt rum qd Sumoniri faciatos sen &c viginb quatuor p bos et legles hoies ad compeñd et ad de serieuēd pro Dno Rege ad p x Cur' legaleij teneñd apud Guildhall de Taunton p'di Tricesimo die Septembris p'x futur pt datū p'utiud' pieulo incumbento Dat sub Sigillo officij duodecimo die Septembr' Ao Regni dni nid Jacobi Anglie &c Xiiijo et Scocie Quinquagesimo 1616

& Thomas Trowbridge
& Robtus Davidge
& Andreas Hendley
" Willus Lechlande Jur.
" Johes Boone)
" Willm Edney) Jur
" Ricus Gregorye)
& Willus Dare
& Johes Trowbridge
" Thomas Chicke)
" Simon Brinsmeade) Jur
" Willus Collarde)
" Emanuell Godscall)
" Johes Gamut) Jur.
" Jasper Chaplin)
" Robt Mogridge—Jur.

& Rogerus Dawley
& Hugo Godsall
& Thomas Hester
" Hugo Pitcher)
" Rogerus Hill) Jur.
" Phuls lissantee)
& Ricus Saunders)
" Peter Godwin) Jur.
" Johes Knight)
" Markus Knight)
& Ricus Webbe.

(2)

Thomas Troubridge sursu redd in manus dni iij ped terr de ou'land iacent in pte onent et australi iij aer terr de ou'land in Langford juxta Ryelandes in dee de Obridge/ i dayn terr de ou'land cont iij ped iacent in boriali et

orient pte iij aer terr voc Langforth in dec de Obridge quons m Johis Coxe/
i dayn ten de ou'land cont iij ped iacent in boriali et occident pte iiij aer
terr voc Langforthes alias Waterleete in decen de Pirland nup Johis Austyn/
et l' dayn terr de ou'land cont iij ped iacent in pte austrel et occident vij
aer di terr de ou'lan voc Ryelease juxta Langforthes et quinqz aer terr de
ou'land in las Mores in dec de Obridge quondom Willi Pare Ad Opus et vsu
Johis Trowbridge filii sz hered et Assign sz in pitem xdm consuetand manii
de Taunton Deane Attns hend sibi residum terr dni Thome viz iij aer terr in
Langforthe iuxta Ryeland iiij aer terr voc Langforthe alius Waterleete/ iij
aer terr voc Langforthes quondni Johis Coxe septe aer de terr voc Ryelease
in Langforthe et quinqz aer terr in Exmore en accident hend sub condicoe
qd Johnna modo vx' hend teneat et gaudeant dico et singula p'miss durant
vita sz si iper Johnna ipud Thoma Trowbridge vo sz sup' vscit (alisqz
aliqua alia condicoe) capt die Ao et in p'sens ut prius

Plud ut prius.

Thomas
Trowbridge
John Payne
Teste Johe Browne
Geffry Moore
Geo. Prowse.

[Taunton Castle. Book of Fines 1572-1582, p. 289 et seq.]

THE PELHAMS OF ENGLAND AND NEW ENGLAND

By MEREDITH B. COLKET, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

[Continued from Vol. 16, p. 205]

Foreword. Before discussing the De La Warr connection as promised in the last instalment, I wish first to finish an account of the Pelham family proper. It is to be regretted that a pressure of work has prevented a regular appearance of the Pelham series. Below is a list of the published and planned articles in the series:

- I. "An Interesting Heraldic Pedigree"—AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, Vol. XVI, pp. 129-132.
- II. "Herbert Pelham of Michelham, Sussex, the Grandfather"—AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, Vol. XVI, pp. 201-205.
- III. "Herbert Pelham of Boston, Lincolnshire, the Father"—Printed in this issue.
- IV. "Herbert Pelham, the Emigrant, and his Descendants"—Printed in this issue.
- V. "The De La Warr Connection"—To be printed.
- VI. "The Royal Lineages"—To be printed.
- VII. "Peter Pelham of Boston, New England"—To be printed if sufficient new material is obtained.

III. HERBERT PELHAM OF BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, THE FATHER

Note: The material in this and the following treatise has been carefully selected. For further study the reader is referred to Col. Lemuel Chester's article: "Herbert Pelham and his Descendants," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, XXXIII, pp. 285-295. His article, though inadequate to-day, contains genealogical material of excellence. The Pelham family has also been covered by the Rev. Canon A. R. Maddison in his "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," *Publications of the Harleian Society*, Vol. LII, pp. 767, 768.

HERBERT PELHAM, son of Herbert Pelham of Michelham, Sussex, was probably born about 1580. On November 6, 1598, described as "Herbert Pelham, son and heir apparent of Herbert Pelham of Mychelham, Sussex," he was registered as a student at Gray's Inn, London.¹ Shortly after this Henry sought the affections of Penelope West, sister of his father's second wife, and married her. As a result of this marriage, which took place about 1599, two Herbert Pelhams, father and son, were husbands of daughters of the illustrious Thomas West, Lord De La Warr. PENELOPE WEST was born September 9, 1582, and died about 1619. Herbert's second wife was ANNE, whose maiden name is not known. She was buried May 20, 1637/38.

Herbert's later years were spent in Lincolnshire. The parish registers of Boston in this county record his burial as July 20, 1624. The Inquisition Post Mortem taken the following year shows that Herbert died seised of lands in Swineshead and Wigtoft, co. Lincoln. From this record we also learn that his eldest son and heir was also named Herbert. The old Bennet roll affords us the names of his other children:

Issue by first marriage:

- i. HERBERT, b. ca. 1600; m. (1) JEMIMA WALDEGRAVE; m. (2) ELIZABETH (BOSVILE) HARLAKENDEN. See next article in series.
- ii. WILLIAM, d. s. p. He resided in New England from 1630 to 1647. His nuncupative will, written in England, was dated August 8, 1667.
- iii. MARGARET, unmarried in 1647, believed to have been buried at the residence of her brother, Herbert, in 1661.
- iv. JOHN, b. 1615, emigrated to America in 1635, age 20. No further record.
- v. THOMAS, who apparently died young.
- vi. EDWARD, apparently died in London, unmarried.
- vii. CATHERINE, b. August 22, 1606, m. REV. JAMES ASHTON. Resided in England.
- viii. HELENOR, d. s. p. aged 19 or 20.
- ix. PENELOPE, b. ca. 1619, d. May 28, 1702; m. by governor's proclamation on November 9, 1641, RICHARD BELLINGHAM (1592-1672) then Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. There were no surviving issue by this marriage.

Issue by wife Anne:

- i. ANTHONY, bapt. May 24, 1621. No further record.
- ii. ANNE, bur. March 10, 1622/23.
- iii. MARTHA, bapt. March 6, 1622/23, bur. April 19, 1624.
- iv. ELIZABETH, bapt. July 8, 1624; d. s. p. April 1, 1706, at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

It should be observed that, although many relatives of Herbert Pelham were American colonists, the only child known to have left permanent issue in America was the son Herbert. A consideration of this gentleman appears in the following article.

¹ Joseph Foster, *Registers of Gray's Inn*, pp. 73, 95.

IV. HERBERT PELHAM, THE EMIGRANT, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

1. HERBERT PELHAM of Boston, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and Bures, Essex, gentleman, was born *circa* 1600 (age 26 at marriage). He emigrated to America about 1639, left America for England in 1646, and made a trip to England even during that interval. He was buried at Bures, Essex, on July 1, 1674. (Herbert is often spoken of as from Bures, Suffolk. The two communities adjoin one another.) He married (1) license October 13, 1626, JEMIMA WALDEGRAVE, described by an Essex County antiquarian as "a great heiress." Her father was Thomas Waldegrave, referred to in the marriage license as of Bures-ad-montem, Essex. Jemima was born *circa* 1606 (age 20 in 1626) and died *circa* 1639, about the time she was leaving for America. Shortly after arriving in America, Herbert Pelham married as his second wife, ELIZABETH (BOSVILE) HARLAKENDEN. She was the widow of the prominent New England colonist, Roger Harlakenden, who died in November 1638, and daughter of Sir Geoffrey Bosvile (or Bosville) of Gunthwaite, Yorkshire. She died by August 25, 1659.

The Waldegraves¹ and the Bosviles² were each members of gentry families of excellent lineage. Each family merits careful investigation. Jemima Waldegrave was mother of Penelope Pelham who married Josias Winslow, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Elizabeth (Bosvile) Harlakenden was mother of Edward Pelham, who married Frelove, daughter of Governor Benedict Arnold of Rhode Island. As far as known, each lady was mother of only one child to leave permanent issue here.

No adequate biography of Herbert Pelham has ever been published. He is mentioned on various occasions in colonial histories and genealogies as an important figure, while some have given a scant paragraph or so on his life. He is a subject of a brief article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (English) but the recently published *Dictionary of American Biography* gives him no space whatever. It seems fitting, therefore, to consider some of the more salient facts in the life of this English Puritan.

As early as 1629 Herbert Pelham, together with his brother William³ and his father-in-law, Thomas Waldegrave,⁴ was prominently identified with the Winthrop project of colonization. Herbert, who was related to John Winthrop by marriage,⁵ was a

¹ Philip Morant, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, I, pp. 182, 417, 436; II, pp. 232, 318, 592.

² Joseph Foster, *Yorkshire Pedigrees*; Lady Alice Edith Middleton MacDonald, *The Fortunes of a Family (Bosville of New Hall, Gunthwaite and Thorpe)*, 2d. ed., 1928.

³ That Herbert Pelham and William were brothers is clear from the *Winthrop Papers* (Massachusetts Historical Society, 1931), Vol. II, p. 274.

⁴ See particularly item from the Banks Mss. quoted below.

⁵ He was related through the Waldegraves.

constant supporter of the latter's activities and felt Winthrop was performing a great work.⁶ Herbert, as also his father-in-law, invested £50 in the common stock of the adventure.⁷ On May 7, 1629, he with Thomas Waldegrave and two others was "entreated [to] frame the forme of the oethe for the Gounor, Mr. Endecott, also for his Dep^{ty}, & for the Counsell . . . [to] bee administered them in Newe England."⁸ Herbert, together with his father-in-law, frequently attended meetings of the General Court in England preparatory for the undertaking;⁹ while his brother sailed with the Winthrop Fleet and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he became a Captain. Despite many assertions that Herbert Pelham came to New England in 1629, or 1635¹⁰ or 1638, it is unlikely that Pelham had come over by September 4, 1639 when the inhabitants of Sudbury petitioned that certain men should "set out such lands & accommodations, both for houselots & otherwise, both for M^r Pelham & M^r Walgrave, as they shall thinke sutable to their estates, to bee reserved for them if they shall come to inhabite there in convenient time, as the Court shall think [fit]."¹¹

Herbert Pelham and his father-in-law, Thomas Waldegrave, were at Gravesend, England, in 1639, preparatory for crossing the Atlantic. Herbert had invested some £3,000 in the venture,¹² so it is probable that they had a considerable retinue with them. Just before the ship was about to sail Thomas Waldegrave's wife died. Therefore, Thomas Waldegrave returned home and so never came to New England. Pelham left without him; while his own wife also died either during or shortly after the crossing.

Soon after his arrival, Pelham married secondly, Elizabeth, the widow of Roger Harlakenden, a well-to-do colonist. Pelham went to live in the Harlakenden household at Cambridge, and as a result never joined his brother William at Sudbury. The first definite glimpse of Pelham is in December 1640 when a fire broke out in the Cambridge house: "Mr. Pelham's house in Cambridge took fire in the dead of the night by the chimney . . . The fire being ready to lay hold upon the stairs, they had all been burnt

⁶ Herbert Pelham to John Winthrop, April 19, 1637. *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, 5th series, I, p. 242.

⁷ *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, Vol. III, p. 138.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 39.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

¹⁰ Pope, for example, in his *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 351, sets 1635 as the date of arrival. He was evidently misled by the record transcribed by Hotten (*Original Lists* . . . p. 60) that Penelope Pelham, aged 16, was going from England to her brother's plantation in New England. William Pelham, however, was also a brother of Penelope and could be the one referred to.

¹¹ *Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in New England*, Vol. I, p. 271. See also p. 292.

¹² See Banks Mss. quoted below.

in their chambers, if God had not by his special providence sent help at that very instant."¹³

According to Dr. Samuel A. Elliot, Herbert "soon became one of the largest landed proprietors in Cambridge. He cleared and developed large farms south of the river, on Harlakenden property in Lexington and Bedford, and on the rising ground, long known as Pelham's island, in what is now the most thickly settled part of Cambridge."¹⁴

Herbert was in this country only a short time when, in 1641, he made a brief visit to England to look after property inherited through his first wife.¹⁵ Returning again to New England, Herbert took a prominent part in the affairs of the community and colony, and, next to the governorship, held some of the most important positions in the colony. The governors of Harvard College, which for generations was to have its seat at Cambridge, made Pelham one of its officers:

At a meeting of the Govrns of Harvard Colledge held in the Colledge Hall the 27. December 1643 Herbert Pelham Esqr was Elected Treasurer of the sd Society.¹⁶

Although Pelham was in the country only three years longer, he held this office until 1650.¹⁷ Two of Herbert's sons, Nathaniel and Edward, were early graduates of Harvard.

Among other offices held, Pelham served for a time as Selectman.¹⁸ On May 14, 1645 he was elected an Assistant to the General Court.¹⁹ A year later, on May 6, 1646, he was selected as one of two Commissioners for the United Colonies.²⁰ Not the least of his activities was his humanitarian work for the Indians in connection with the Society for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel in New England.²¹

In late 1646 he petitioned the General Court to be relieved of his duties so that he might return to England. The Court requested that he and his cousin Richard Saltonstall attend the service of the country in England, but this they chose not to do.²² Pelham returned to England in the *Supply* on November 9, 1646.²³ His remaining days were spent at Bures, Essex, on property inherited through his first wife. In 1654 he represented

¹³ James Hosmer, ed., *Winthrop's Journal*, (1908), Vol. 2, p. 12.

¹⁴ *History of Cambridge*, p. 48.

¹⁵ Banks Mss. quoted below.

¹⁶ *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Vol. 15, p. 175. See also p. 16 and ill. opp.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. 15, p. clvi.

¹⁸ Lucius R. Paige, *History of Cambridge, Massachusetts*.

¹⁹ James Hosmer, ed., *Winthrop's Journal* (1908), Vol. 11, p. 229.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 269.

²¹ *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, XXVI, p. 158.

²² *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, 4th Series, Vol. VII, p. 138.

²³ *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Vol. 21, p. 33.

County Essex to Cromwell's Puritan Parliament.²⁴ We probably should not be far wrong in assuming that he took an active part in looking out for the interests of the colonies at this time.

Pelham came from that stratum of English society which came to be the background of New England colonial aristocracy. He was on intimate terms with most of the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and related to several of them. Unquestionably he was a part of the inner circle. As politics and religion were so interwoven in this period of Massachusetts history, Pelham of necessity was on the best terms with the clergy. It is notable that as soon as the magistrates and teaching elders of the six nearest churches were chosen as governors of the Harvard College, their first act was to choose Pelham as Treasurer of that institution.²⁵ His sympathy with the Puritan Church is well illustrated by a letter written in 1647 in which he shows a strong inclination to leave out of the colony such leaders as the followers of Anne Hutchinson and Quakers:

I hope you will every day more & more see less cause to repent that the doore hath not been sett soe wide open as some would have it, for the letting in as such as likely to prove troublers of the peace, both of Churches and Commonwealth.²⁶

There is a striking parallel to be found in contrasting the lives of Herbert Pelham and Roger Ludlow. Both as members of prominent gentry families were Puritans of substance. Both migrated to New England during the same decade to take a prominent part in government affairs. Both remained in New England for a short time only. Both served as Commissioners for the United Colonies. Both worked hand in hand in developing the Society for Promoting and Propagating the Gospel in New England. Both preferred to return to the old world and did so after but a few years' stay in New England. Both assumed positions of responsibility with the English authorities after their return home.

In the Banks Manuscripts, Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, is an interesting extract from "Chancery Proceedings Before 1714." This is filed in Class 5, Bridges Division, Bundle 14, N. O. 109. The document, which is described as in very bad condition, was written about 1649, although the date itself is illegible.

COMPLAINT by Herbert Pelham of Bevers, co. Suffolk, Esqr & Waldegrave Pelham, his son and heir apparent, that by a treaty of marriage made between said Herbert & Jemima, one of the daughters & heirs of Thomas Waldegrave of Bevers Hamlet, co. Essex, Esqr said Thomas

²⁴ Browne Willis, *Notitia Parliamentaria*, Vol. III, Part II, p. 261.

²⁵ James Hosmer, ed., *Winthrop's Journal* (1908), II, p. 152.

²⁶ Herbert Pelham to John Winthrop, May 5, 1647. *Massachusetts Historical Society*, 4th Series, Vol. VII, p. 140.

promised on a certain dowry to be given by Herbert, that he would give with his daughter a certain sum of money & £50 lands a year to him and his heirs forever. On 20 September, 4 Charles I, said Thomas settled the mansion house of Ferrers in Bevers Hamlet on Herbert & Jemima his wife. Afterwards being minded to go to New England with his wife & family complainants father-in-law persuaded him to go too, wherein complainant for said adventure expended £3,000. Thomas Waldegrave conveyed said mansion house & lands in co. Essex to Thomas Cole, Henry Pelham, Nathaniel Bacon Esq^r and Thomas Connye, gent., & by Indenture of 29 March, 15 Chas I, declared the same in trust to be sold etc. to the uses of his will, but by indenture of 25 November, 16 Chas I, he revoked this trust.

Complainant & Thomas Waldegrave being at sea on their voyage to New England, the wife of said Thomas there fell sick before he left the English coast, whereupon he & his wife, taking the best part of their goods with them went to land & complainant & his family went to New England without him, he promising to come soon after & that complainant should have all his goods and estate in New England & gave him several letters to that purport & declared several times to his daughter Mary Wincoll that he gave all his estate in New England to complainant which was but fair considering the great loss sustained adventuring thus. And after Thomas Waldegrave's wife died & he wrote several letters to complainant taking notice that complainant had undertaken the said voyage at his instance & of the loss he had sustained & importuned him to return with his family to England & promising to convey his estate [with exceptions] to complainant. Upon which complainant undertook a dangerous winter voyage and arrived in England in 1641 . . . Shortly after [an agreement was reached] complainant, with his father-in-law's approval, returned to his family in New England & said Thomas Walgrave died soon after & Isaac Wincoll who had married a daughter of Walgrave took advantage of Walgrave's weakness in his illness & pretend[ed] a will depriving complainant of his estate to his great damage. Therefore he desires the said Isaac Wincoll [et al] may be summoned to answer the premises.

ANSWER of Isaac, Mary and Thomas Wincoll that the said Isaac Wincoll & Herbert Pelham bound to each other in £5000 each by obligation dated 19 December 1648 to submit to an award & said Herbert & Waldegrave Pelham by bond bearing date 31 January 1648/9 became bound to same purpose. The award was given that Isaac Wincoll & Mary his wife, should convey to Herbert Pelham for life with remainder to Waldegrave Pelham & the heirs of his body the manor of Ferriers and all lands etc. & deeds thereunto appertaining & said Herbert to give Isaac Wincoll £1395/1/1½ and Wincoll to give Herbert £1370/0/2½. It was agreed if any dissention arose they should abide the arbitrament of Brampton Gordon & this to be done before 29 November 1650 or else the parties to be for ever debarred from further demands; which award was made on the voluntary submission of all parties. Whereupon Isaac and Mary Wincoll conveyed to Herbert Pelham the lands, etc. in Swinstead & Wigtoft, which said Herbert, Sir Thomas Pelham, Anthony Stapley, Henry Pelham & Thomas Cony had on 12 May, 18 Chas I, conveyed to Thomas Waldegrave although it now appears that the said lands were granted to Thomas Waldegrave without consideration. The said Isaac Wincoll & Mary his wife, being daughters and co-heirs of said Thomas Waldegrave married in 1616, at which time Thomas had four daughters, viz., the defendant, Mary, Jemima, wife of Herbert Pelham, Elizabeth & Margaret, since dead, and they had £300 on said marriage & the conveyance of lands in Bures St. Mary & Lamarsh, co. Essex., and also in Alphaniston, co.

Essex. They do not believe that on Herbert's marriage with Jemima, Waldegrave promised to settle £50 a year of lands on them but believe he paid Walgrave £1000 at the time of the marriage. They do not believe that Thomas Waldegrave bore such an affection to Herbert Pelham that he would not go to New England without him, nor that he persuaded him to go but say that divers years before going Pelham persuaded Waldegrave to go with his wife & family with said Pelham to New England & persuaded him to send many goods, money and provisions thither for a plantation there, so that about ten years ago, Thomas Waldegrave, his then wife, Margaret, & two of defendant's children, the said Thomas Wincoll & Penelope, together with Herbert & Jemima Pelham took shipping at Gravesend for New England. The goods, etc., in New England which came into Pelhams possession amounted to £1400. While the said ship was lying in the Downs near Deal in Kent, Margaret Walgrave, wife of Thomas, fell sick, whereupon, Thomas & Margaret with said Thomas and Penelope Wincoll were set on land at Deal. Margaret died & Thomas, with the said children returned to defendant's mansion house at Castle Heningham. Pelham and his children proceeded to New England his wife Jemima dying at . . . [illegible]. Waldegrave had so little with him that he had to borrow £10 to reach defendant's house.

Thomas Waldegrave made his will 4 September, 16 Chas I, leaving his lands to be divided between Mary Wincoll & Herbert Pelham & if they died the lands to be sold & the money to be divided among their children by his brother, William Waldegrave & he made said Mary his executrix. By deed dated January 13, James I, Thomas Waldegrave demised to his brother John Waldegrave of Badington, co. Suffolk Esqr the manor of Payton Hall after the death of his mother, Mary Waldegrave.

The record of the suit ends at this point and it is inferred that a membrane is missing.

Issue of Herbert Pelham, by his first wife, Jemima:

- i. WALDEGRAVE, bapt. at Bures, Sept. 26, 1627; m. ABIGAIL GLASCOCK. Resided in England; issue.
- ii. HERBERT, bapt. at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, August 5, 1629; bur. there Aug. 17, 1629.
- iii. NATHANIEL, bapt. at Bures, Feb. 5, 1631/32; d. s. p. 1657. He was a Harvard Graduate who was lost at sea. For biography, see Sibley's *Harvard Graduates*, I, 300.
- iv. PENELOPE, bapt. Bures, 1633; m. JOSIAS WINSLOW, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. For American descendants, Maria W. Bryant's *Genealogy of Edward Winslow of the Mayflower* should be examined.
- v. JEMIMA, m. REV. SAMUEL KLEM. Resided in England.
- vi. CATHERINE, m. ——— CLARKE.

Issue of Herbert Pelham by his second wife, Elizabeth; first three born at Cambridge, some of the others born probably back in England.

- i. MARY, b. Nov. 12, 1640 (original record 1638?); d. s. p.
- ii. FRANCES, b. Nov. 9, 1643; m. JEREMIAH STONNARD.
- iii. HERBERT, b. Oct. 3, 1645; bur. Jan. 2, 1645/46.
- iv. ANNE, living 1673/74, d. s. p.
2. v. EDWARD, b. ca. 1652; m. 1682, FREELOVE ARNOLD.

- vi. WILLIAM, d. s. p.
- vii. HENRY, m. ELIZABETH ———. Resided England.

2. EDWARD PELHAM of Newport, Rhode Island, gentleman, son of Herbert Pelham, the emigrant, was born *circa* 1652 (under 21 in 1673) and died September 20, 1730. He married April 18, 1682, FREELOVE ARNOLD, daughter of Governor Benedict Arnold of Rhode Island.²⁷ She was born July 20, 1661 and died September 8, 1711.

Col. Lemuel Chester in 1879 seriously questioned the claim that this Edward was a son of Herbert on the ground of an alleged discrepancy in dates. The objection is squarely met by the publication of some Harvard College documents.²⁸

Edward Pelham's career is carefully dealt with by John Sibley in the second volume of his *Harvard Graduates*. To this the interested reader who desires details of the life of Edward may turn. In short, Pelham was a man of means, having inherited large properties from his father. He lived off his income. In youth his frivolity and wantonness had become a matter of serious concern to his father. He succeeded in getting into much mischief at Harvard, but graduated in 1673. In 1684 he was a freeman at Newport and later a Captain of the Militia. Austin, in his *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, gives him a trade. In 1707 Edward was Deputy from Newport to the General Assembly. In 1693 his alma mater, Harvard, held a mortgage of £341 4s. and interest amounting to £74 8s. against Edward Pelham described as of Rhode Island.²⁹ Edward's children and grandchildren were adherents of the Church of England.

The children of Edward, according to the will of his wife, Freelove, were:

- 3. i. EDWARD, m. ARABELLA WILLIAMS.
- 4. ii. THOMAS, b. *ca.* 1686; m. ABIGAIL ———.
- iii. ELIZABETH, m. (1) June 26, 1711, JOHN GOODSON; m. (2) Nov. 11, 1719, PETER COGGESHALL.
- iv. PENELOPE, mentioned in the will of her brother Thomas also.

3. EDWARD PELHAM, son of Edward Pelham, died shortly after the date of his will, May 21, 1740/41. He married March 14, 1717/18, ARABELLA WILLIAMS. She married (2) September 24, 1741, John Holman. The children of Edward Pelham, Jr., were:

²⁷ For this connection see E. S. Arnold, *The Arnold Memorial*, and R. S. Whitman, *The Stulkeley Westcott Family*. The statement that Edward also married Godsgift Arnold is not supported by competent evidence.

²⁸ *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Vol. VII, pp. 433, 456. See also *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. XXVI, p. 401, and Sibley's *Harvard Graduates*.

²⁹ *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, 1st ser., vol. 6, p. 349.

- i. HERMIONE, b. Dec. 3, 1718; d. July 8, 1765; m. Trinity Church, Newport, Nov. 14, 1737, JOHN BANISTER, who was born at Boston, June 7, 1707 and died November 1767. For their descendants, see *Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society*, LXIII.
 - ii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 20, 1721; not mentioned in father's will.
 - iii. PENELOPE, b. May 23, 1724; m. Trinity Church, Newport, Nov. 15, 1741, JOSEPH COWLEY, sometime of Wolverhampton, England.
4. THOMAS PELHAM, of Newport, merchant, born *circa* 1686, and died, it is stated, May 14, 1724. He married ABIGAIL ———. His widow married (2) Trinity Church, Newport, March 25, 1728, Stephen Richardson. Thomas Pelham, in his undated will, mentions property in Massachusetts and a son, John:
- i. JOHN, about whom we have no further record.

It is therefore apparent that if Herbert Pelham left American descendants in the male line it is through descendants of Thomas.

PRE-AMERICAN ANCESTRIES

XIII. JONAS HALSTEAD AND JOHN LUM OF HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

By ARTHUR S. WARDWELL, M. E., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jonas Halstead appears on the earliest list of proprietors in the published Hempstead town records, and it may be that he was one of the fifty original proprietors of 1644. His name was not included in the list of forty-seven known proprietors, but he may have been one of the three whose names were lost when mice destroyed a portion of the first record book. Since records recently reported from England show that he was closely related to the families of several of the known original proprietors of Hempstead, it increases the possibility that he was also an original proprietor and one of the group that came from Stamford, Connecticut to Hempstead. His family was small, and so far as known there were only two sons and two daughters.

Search was made through all available English parish registers with careful watch for the names Jonas, Timothy and Joseph. These Halstead names were almost entirely absent from all records searched prior to 1650. It was found that the largest group of the family were settled in the eastern part of Lancashire near the Yorkshire border, and when later it became known that at least six of the original proprietors of Hempstead (Jonas Wood "Halifax," Thomas Armitage, Edmund Wood and his sons Jeremiah, Timothy and Jonas Wood "Oram") came from the vicinity of Halifax, a more detailed search was made in these registers. It was observed that the name Jonas was in use in a considerable number of families and that Timothy was not an uncommon

name. There was, however, but one Halstead family found in the baptisms covering the period from 1538 to 1593, that of a John whose children were baptised in the period from 1548 to 1560; therefore it was decided that here was the best possibility for further research.

In September, 1940, a search of the unpublished registers of Halifax was instituted for connections of certain Long Island families. The registers after 1593 and up to 1636 were examined for the Halstead surname, and some very interesting information came to light. We are convinced that the parents of Jonas Halstead have been found, together with the record of the baptisms of Jonas, his two brothers and a sister, and perhaps some half-brothers and a half-sister.

Abraham Halstead of Northowram in the parish of Halifax married September 5, 1596 to Susan Whitley; and children of Abraham Halstead of Northowram were baptised as follows:

1. Grace, baptised May 16, 1597.
2. Abraham, baptised April 27, 1600.
3. Joseph, baptised July 12, 1607.
4. Jonas, baptised February 23, 1611.

The Halstead baptisms of this family apparently then end abruptly, and there are none recorded for any other Abraham. Burial records have not yet been searched, but it is possible that Abraham died shortly after 1611, for John Lume of Northowram married Susan Halstead on April 12, 1615. No baptism of Susan Halstead is found, and lacking proof to the contrary, it is our belief that Susan was in 1615 the widow of Abraham Halstead as referred to. Baptisms recorded from Northowram next show three children of John Lume: Susan, baptised April 21, 1616; John, baptised June 6, 1619; and Timothy, baptised June 10, 1621. Research in the Lume (Lum) surname was stopped at 1625 in the Halifax registers.

If the theory that Susan was the widow Halstead is correct, then Jonas Halstead presumably named his eldest son for his half-brother, and second son Joseph for his own brother. Timothy Halstead married about 1657, and this chronology fits perfectly with the baptism of Jonas Halstead in 1611. But, was Susan Whitley of such an age that she could have been mother of both the Halstead and Lum children, the last born in 1620 or 1621? The published Halifax records disclose that Susan, daughter of John Whytley, was baptised February 1, 1572/3. Assuming that she married first to Abraham Halstead and second to John Lume, she would have been 47 or 48 years of age at the birth of Timothy Lume. The lack of baptisms of children of John Lum after 1621 appears to us to confirm our theory, as

Susan would have been at the normal end of her child-bearing period in 1621.

When John Lume married Susan Halstead in 1615—the latter then a widow (if we are correct) with four children—it seems more than possible that it was a second marriage for John Lume. At the time of this marriage he was probably thirty-three years of age and about nine years younger than Susan. This is not improbable, particularly as it was a second marriage for both. Two more facts give strong support to the above analysis: (1) Martha Loñe (Lume, Lum), daughter of Matthew and Grace (Lange) Loñe, baptised January 8, 1580/1, married as his second wife to Edmund Wood of Shelff on May 21, 1611.* Edmund Wood, it will be noted, was an original proprietor of Hempstead with his sons Jeremiah, Timothy and Jonas "Oram." (2) John Lume or Loñe was also son of Matthew and Grace (Lange) Loñe, baptised March 25, 1581/2; and in our opinion he married first, ——— and second, Susan (Whitley) Halstead. Either he or his son John Lume junior became one of the original proprietors of Hempstead in 1644. It seems very possible that John Lume senior was the one who appeared in Stamford, Connecticut in 1642; probably in his family there, besides his son John, was his putative step-son Jonas Halstead and the latter's four children. As there are no earlier evidences in this country of John Lum and Jonas Halstead, it may well be assumed that they came over together not long before this 1642 date and were perhaps induced to immigrate by Edmund Wood, brother-in-law of the senior John Lum; Wood had been in New England for several years at this time.

In the early Halifax registers there is recorded another Susane Whytley, daughter of Thomas Whytley; but she has been eliminated from consideration since Thomas made a will in 1603 which made no bequests to any daughter named Susan, although several other children were mentioned. It is inferred, therefore, that this Susane was deceased and could not have been the wife of Abraham Halstead. John Whytley, perhaps the one baptised at Halifax February 19, 1540/1, married April 24, 1562 to Annes Hartley (possibly born about 1546, daughter of John Hartley of Ovenden; the latter had children baptised in 1540, 1542 and 1544). John and Annes (Hartley) Whytley were probably parents of the following: Thomas, baptised June 6, 1563; Susanna, baptised June 16, 1566 (buried February 1, 1571/2); Johannes, baptised June 24, 1568; Grace baptised October 8, 1570; Susane, baptised February 1, 1572/3; Mathais, baptised October 2, 1575 (buried April 1, 1587); Joseph, baptised October 12, 1578; Mychaell, baptised April 23, 1581; and Maria, baptised January

* Refer also to THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST for January, 1935, vol. XI, pp. 147 et seq.

5, 1583/4. John Whytley, the father of this family, was son probably of another John, buried December 3, 1561, who in turn was son perhaps of John who was buried in 1539. It should be noted that Susan (Whitley) Halstead gave names of Grace and Joseph to two of her children, and that both names are found among her supposed brothers and sisters. Her son Joseph Halstead probably married May 30, 1636 to Mary Walshaw, and her daughter Grace may have been the one who married Michael Bairstow of Shelf, February 15, 1624.

If this Grace Halstead married the Michael Berstow, later in New England, then she had a sister Susanna still a Halstead in 1635 and 1669. Susanna Halstead was admitted to the church at Charlestown, Mass., 8 (11) 1635; and died at Watertown, July 5, 1669. She bequeathed her estate and debts due her to her sister Grace wife of Michael Berstow, in her will dated Jan. 11, 1667, proved 9 (8) 1669. It is possible that these two sisters were not children of Abraham Halstead.

We are thankful, as we know our readers will be, that it is still possible to secure new information from English records under the present difficult conditions. We hope to be able to secure further information on these connections, provided it is granted that they are saved from destruction.

A CORRECTION OF THE NEW COMPLETE PEERAGE CONCERNING THE BARONIAL HOUSE OF WELLES

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The purpose of this short article is to correct a statement appearing in *The New Complete Peerage*, ed. Gibbs, Vol. III, page 290, under the account of the first Lord Clifford, regarding the pedigree of the Lincolnshire house of Welles, whose head, Sir Adam de Welles, having been summoned to Parliament from 6 Feb. 27 Edward I (1298/9) to 16 June 4 Edward II (1311) (Nicholas' *Historic Peerage of England*, p. 502) is considered, under the modern doctrine, to have become Lord Welles.

Before dealing with this question, permit me to say a word about that monumental work, *The New Complete Peerage*, the best authority, so far as it has progressed, upon the mediaeval baronage of England. Towards the end of the last century George Edward Cokayne, Clarenceux King at Arms at the Heralds' College, realizing that since Dugdale brought out his great *Baronage of England* in 1675 no authoritative work upon the subject had been issued and, while recognizing the high quality of the work of Garter Dugdale, nevertheless, in view of the vast amount of additions and corrections, which had accumulated over a period of two hundred years, decided to bring out a *Complete Peerage* to embody this new store of learning, with

Dugdale's great work as a foundation. The scope of Cokayne's *Peerage* was more restricted. He omitted entirely the "barons by tenure" included in Dugdale's work and did not, save incidentally, deal with the younger sons and daughters of the line. The result was the best and most authoritative account of the mediaeval baronage which had yet appeared and it still remains the standard work upon the subject for the letters O-Z, not yet covered by the *New Complete Peerage*. Within the last sixty years the scientific study of mediaeval genealogy in England has brought to light such a wealth of new information that Mr. Cokayne's nephew, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs, a younger son of the first Lord Aldenham, of the great banking family of Gibbs, and himself a learned barrister-at-law, undertook to bring out a new edition of his uncle's work to embody the latest information. The result was the *New Complete Peerage* (first volume 1910) which, under the able and learned editorship of the late H. Arthur Doubleday, Esq., is a rich mine of accurate information upon the subject treated, so far as it has progressed (i. e. through the letter N). It is now the last word upon peerage history.

It must be observed, however, that Mr. Doubleday did not become associated with the work until the first two volumes had been issued, he having been previously one of the editors of the *Victoria County Histories*. Now Mr. Gibbs was not a mediaevalist and in the first two volumes, where the articles were not written by that dean of English mediaeval genealogists, G. W. Watson, Esq., some errors crept in; and the same is true, to a lesser extent, with respect to volume III, which appeared before Mr. Doubleday had fully found his stride. The learned editor once confided to me that he hoped to be able to recall and reissue vols. I and II; a wish which will now probably never be fulfilled.

Returning to the Welles family. In the volume and page above noted we find an account of Sir Robert de Clifford, 1st Lord Clifford, who was born about Easter 1274, being 9 years old at Easter 11 Edw. I (N. C. P. ed. Gibbs, Vol. III, p. 290). He was summoned from 29 Dec. 28 Edw. I (1299) to 26 Nov. 7 Edw. II (1313), whereby he is held to have become Lord Clifford. He married, prior to 2 Feb. 1299/1300, Maud, 2nd and youngest daughter of Thomas de Clare (2nd son of Richard, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford), Lord of Thomond in Ireland, by Julian, daughter of the great Irish magnate, Sir Maurice Fitz Maurice, of the Norman-Irish house of Fitz Gerald (*ib.*, p. 291). Robert, Lord Clifford, was one of the English nobles who fell in the fatal battle of Bannockburn on 24 June 1314, "aged 39 years." The above facts are fully proved by the records cited in the above account in the *New Complete Peerage*, which then goes on to say that his widow, Maud, married 2ndly, "without license prior to 16 Dec. 1315 Robert de Welle (Lord Welle), who died

s. p. in August 1320." In 1320/21 Maud was found to be the heiress of her nephew, Thomas, only son of Richard de Clare, Lord Clare, and she died between 4 March 1326/7 and 24 May 1327 (*ib.*). Now it is perfectly well settled that Maud, widow of Robert, Lord Clifford married, as stated, a Robert de Welles, but that he was not identical with Robert de Welles, Lord Welles, who died s. p. in 1320, but was another man of the same name, it is the purpose of this article to show.

We now turn to the history of the Welles family. Regarding the early members, Dugdale's *Baronage* (Vol. II, p. 10) has some valuable information, but as he proceeds he becomes confused and erroneous. In 6 Richard I (1194/5) Adam de Welles is recorded as paying a fine of ten marks in the Norfolk and Suffolk Pipe Roll for having adhered to John, Count of Mortaine, during Richard's absence on the Crusade. In 9 John (1207/8) William de Welles paid fifty marks for a knight's fee in Gremesby, co. Lincs. (Dugdale, *op. cit.*: Lincs. P. R. 9 John). The son or grandson and successor, apparently of this William was Sir Robert de Welles, who was overlord of Maltby, co. Lincs. on 28 July 1249. There is an excellent account of this man by the well known English antiquary, the Rev. Charles Moor, D.D., in his *Knights of Edward I*, published by the Harleian Society. Sir Robert was a Commissioner in Lincs. on 27 Feb. 1262/3 and on 13 April 1264 he had a safe conduct to go to the King (from this it would appear that he adhered to de Montfort). On 25 Sept. 1265 he is described as "lately dead" and the custody of his lands held of Gilbert de Gaunt was given to John de Vaux, the Judge. On 24 Feb. 1265/6, Isabel, of full age, was widow of Sir Robert de Welles and daughter and co-heiress of Adam de Periton, who held the manors of Ramesham, co. Dorset, Faxton, Northants., and Ellinton, co. Northbld. (Cal. Inq. Henry III). Isabel remarried William de Vesci, Justiciar of Ireland, the last of the Alnwick Vescis, who died s. p. l. in 1297. Isabel survived until shortly before 5 Jan. 1314/5 (she must have been a very young widow in 1265), at which date the writ for her inq. p. m. was issued. She had dower in the manors of Graynesby (i. e. Gremesby above) and Hellawe and in lands at Withrem and Brunthorp, all in co. Lincs. and in her own right 2/3 of Faxton, Northants., from which she gave the rents to her two daughters, Cecily and Aline, during the minority of her heir, Robert, son of Adam de Welles (Cal. Fine R. 8 Feb. 1314/5; Cal. Inq. Edw. II; Harl. Soc. Pub. Vol. 84, p. 173). The known issue, therefore, of Sir Robert de Welles and Isabel de Periton, his wife were: Sir Adam, son and heir, and two daughters Cecily and Aline. The two latter occur on 27 Jan. 1316/7 (Cal. Cl. R.).

Sir Adam de Welles, the son and heir, was born at latest in 1264-65. On 14 June 1294 he was going to Gascony with Hugh

le Despencer and was Governor of the Royal Castle of Rockingham from 17 Jan. 1298/9 to 20 Aug. 1307. Being summoned from 1299 to 1311, he is held to have become Lord Welles. He was dead by 10 Sept. 1311, when his Inq. P. M. was taken. He held a messuage in Faxton, co. Northants., of Isabel de Welles (i. e. de Vesci), a capital messuage at Bradeby and a messuage at Wyburton, held jointly with his wife, Joan. She had dower on 7 Nov. 1311. His heir was his son, Robert, aged 16 years (Cal. Inq. P. M., Edw. II; Harl. Soc. Pub. *op. cit.*).

Robert, the son and heir, was born, according to his proof of age taken on 25 Jan. 1318/9, on 1 Jan. 1296/7, and on 9 Feb. 1318/9 it was ordered that he be given seisin of his lands (Cal. Cl. R.). He died prior to 29 Aug. 1320, on which date his writ of *diem clausit extremum* issued, leaving as his heir his brother Adam, aged 16 years on 22 July last past. His inquisition states that he also had a brother, John aged 9 years, and that he had given the residue of the rent of Graynesby, co. Lines., to his aunt, Cecily de Welles (Cal. Inq., Edw. II, Vol. VII, no. 274; cf. Cal. Fine R.; Harl. Soc. Pub. *op. cit.*). Adam de Welles, his brother and heir, was the ancestor of the later Lords Welles, and from this point the descent offers no difficulties. This Robert is the man, according to the *New Complete Peerage*, who married prior to 16 Dec. 1315 Maud de Clare, widow of Robert, 1st Lord Clifford. In other words, we are asked to believe that a man born in 1297 married a woman, who was the widow of a man born in 1274 and who was married to her first husband shortly before 2 Feb. 1299/1300, when their eldest son, Roger de Clifford, was born. Furthermore, the latest possible date at which Maud de Clare could possibly have been born was nine months after 29 Aug. 1287, at which date her father, Thomas de Clare, lord of Thomond, died (N. C. P. Vol. III, p. 246, note "c."). It seems, therefore, quite obvious that there is something wrong somewhere.

At this time there was living another Sir Robert de Welles, whose career was passed, so far as we know it, on the Western Marches in Cumberland and Westmorland. Here it must be noted that Robert, Lord Clifford, the first husband of Maud de Clare, was a great Cumberland and Westmorland magnate, by virtue of his mother's heritage, she being the daughter and co-heir (and eventually in her issue the sole heir) of Robert de Vipont, the Baron of Appleby in Westmorland. It was through this Vipont marriage that the Cliffords, originally a Gloucestershire family, were transplanted into Westmorland and became a great Northern house. This Robert de Welles appears to have been a landless but knightly cadet in the service of Idonea de Vipont, aunt of Robert, Lord Clifford. She married 1st, Roger de Leyburn, and 2ndly, John, Lord Cromwell, and died *s. p.* before

18 Nov. 1333 (N. C. P. Vol. III, p. 553). This Idonea and her nephew, Robert, Lord Clifford, held the castles of Brough and Pendragon in Westmorland. In Nov. 1316 Robert de Welles was made "custos" of Brough Castle (Cumb. & West. Ant. & Arch. Soc. Trans. n. s. Vol. III, p. 320). Prior to 16 Dec. 1315 he had married, without licence, Maud, widow of Robert, Lord Clifford, and his lands henceforth appear to be those of his wife's inheritance and such as she held in dower. He appears frequently as a soldier on the Cumberland and Westmorland border fighting against the Scots from this date until 29 Aug. 1326, when he was in Scotland arranging a truce with that kingdom on behalf of the King. (Cal. Pat. R.)

On 20 May 1324 he had been appointed "custos" of Pendragon Castle, co. Westmorland. His career is fully set forth by the Rev. Dr. Moor in his *Knights of Edward I* (Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. 84, p. 176). Dr. Moor correctly married him to the widow of Lord Clifford, but he tells us nothing about his family or his subsequent biography. Regarding the former I am able to add some information. Among the deeds of the ancient Westmorland house of Strickland of Sizergh, preserved at Sizergh Castle, there is a marriage contract, dated 1323, for the marriage of Thomas, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Walter de Strickland of Sizergh, to Cecily, daughter of Sir Robert de Welles (Sizergh Deeds cited in *Strickland of Sizergh* by Henry Hornyold-Strickland, F. S. A.). This Cecily was alive, as widow of Sir Thomas, as late as 1378/9, when she appointed her younger son, Sir Thomas de Strickland, her steward in Westmorland (*ib.*). It is evident that this Cecily de Welles was the daughter of Sir Robert de Welles of Westmorland and, in view of the repetition of the name Cecily, it is suggested that this Sir Robert was a younger brother of Sir Adam de Welles, 1st Lord Welles, and the son of Sir Robert, who died in 1265. It is further suggested that Maud de Clare was probably his second wife and that Cecily de Strickland was the child of an unknown first wife, although child marriages were common at this period. From Sir Thomas and Cecily de Strickland descended the later Stricklands of Sizergh. They were also the ancestors of Mr. Edward Carleton, the early settler of Rowley, Mass. (1638).

THE FABULOUS PEARSALLS

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[Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 90]

IV. John Parsell of Newtown, New York

The *Register of the Provincial Secretary of New Netherlands* has been translated and an index published by the office of the

Secretary of State at Albany, New York under the title *Index to Translations of Dutch Manuscripts. The Genealogy*, vol. II, p. 1,006, quotes vol. III, pp. 45, 47 and 48 of the *Register* to be as follows:

... under date of September 16, 1648, appears a power of attorney by Jan Jansen of Piersel to William Turek, to receive money due him by the West India Company at Amsterdam, and the same day a bond of Burger Joris as security to William Turek for the repayment of certain moneys advanced to Hans Jansen of Pursel, with note of said Jansen in favor of Joris for said amount. This quite definitely fixes the location of the settlement of Pearsall, as on Hellgate Neck, which is the northern neck of the territory now included in Newtown.

Then *The Genealogy* goes on to say:

As we have seen the Doughty settlement was called Middleburgh, while the creek which bounded it was called Flushing before Doughty obtained his patent . . . Jan Jansen of Pearsall, sold his plantation before 1651, as July 11, 1651 it was deeded to Guystert Avertsen (*sic*) and to George Stevenson, who called himself Van Alst; October 12, 1655 Jan Jansen obtained a lease for a farm from Derek Smith and his wife Annely Maederts (*sic*) located at Maspachtes Kill between Sergeant Jacob Luby and John Swaine, who was also a Dutch-Englishman from Virginia.

Page 1,011:

As to our family, George Pearsall and his brother Thomas Pearsall lived near the northern part of this territory near Hellgate, in a section called Pearsalls, and later called Hellgate Neck. Nicholas lived there until he removed to Flushing, and Henry lived there only a few months until he moved to Hempstead.

It may be, it may be. If this is the evidence for the existence of a locality called Pearsall *at that time*, such proof is inconclusive. The authors of *The Genealogy* should have remembered the references to Carel ver Brugge (literally Charles of the bridge), otherwise the well-known Charles Bridges of New Amsterdam; and the late Evelyn B. Baldwin noted that George Baldwin of Gravesend occasionally appeared as Joris van Balden. Of course, it is frequently true that the immigrant was called after a place from whence he had come, or in which he resided; but to erect an evanescent contemporary settlement of Pearsall (or Piersel or Pursel) on the basis of references such as these quoted appears to us to be taking a great deal for granted. It is peculiar that the land referred to was afterwards held not by any Jan Janszen van Piersel, but by Jan Janszen van Ditmarssen, ancestor of the Ditmars family; it was *his widow*, not Jan Janszen "van Piersel," who sold the plantation before 1651. In this connection *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, vol. 14, p. 140, shows us that other lands mentioned were deeded to Gysbert Arentsen and Joris Stevensen van Alst; likewise names

which should be corrected are those of Annetje Meinderts, wife of Dirck Smith (who leased the property to Jan Janszen *from Steenderen*), and Jan Swaen, who was a Swede (*ibid.*, vol. 14, p. 335).

After examining the *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State* (Albany, New York), we discover the reasons why the descendants of John Parsell would possibly prefer a somewhat more conservative ancestry, and would not regret it if Thomas and William Parsell of Newtown were descended of Thomas Pearsall and Mary Brent. In vol. 1 of the foregoing, p. 203 there appears:

(25 November, 1658)

... Sentence of whipping and banishment pronounced against Ytie Jansen, for living in adultery with Jan Parcel, *alias* Botcher.

... Sentence. Laurents Duyts, of Holstein, for selling his wife, Ytie Jansen, and forcing her to live in adultery with another man, and for living himself also in adultery, to have a rope tied around his neck, and then to be severely flogged, to have his right ear cut off, and to be banished for 50 years,

... Sentence. John Parcel, *alias* Botcher, of Huntingdonshire, Eng., for living in adultery with Ytie Jans, to be placed at the whipping post with two rods in his arm, to be banished for 20 years, and to pay a fine of 100 guilders (\$40) with costs,

... Geesje Jansen, for living in adultery with Laurens Duyts, to be conducted to the whipping post, and fastened thereto, the upper part of her body being stripped naked, and two rods placed in her hand, to be afterwards conducted in that wise, outside the city gates, and banished the province for the term of 30 years, with costs,

(12 December, 1658)

Petition. Jan Parcel and Ytie Janse, "two sorrowful sinners," for pardon, and leave to marry,

Order thereupon. May remain three months to settle their affairs but must separate from each other at once,

How this complicated situation was resolved is not clear, but John must have found some way to marry Ytie, for a wife by this name survived him and was his widow in 1684. There were apparently three children by her first husband, Laurens Duyts: Margaret, Jan and Hans, baptised in the Dutch church in New Amsterdam in 1639, 1642 and 1644 respectively; and she was probably the mother of at least two of John Parsell's children.

Jan Parsell *alias* Botcher is probably the Jan Botser referred to in *The Records of New Amsterdam*, edited by Berthold Fernow, vol. I, p. 120:

Casper Steynmets, pltf. v/s Richard Bridnel, deft. In a case of arrest for payment of fl. 12:10 which deft. hath accepted to pay pltf. for Jan Botser, and fl. 2 for himself. Deft. acknowledges the debt, and that he is security for Jan Botser. He is therefore condemned to pay pltf. or in default to give security before his departure. The arrest is accordingly declared valid. (15 September, 1653)

On 4 December, 1666 John "Passell" was rated as a resident

of Newtown, New York (*Town Minutes of Newtown, New York, 1656-1688*, p. 79); Jo. Passell was again rated in the same place, 26 February, 1667. In *The Annals of Newtown in Queens County, New York*, by James Riker,* p. 37, it is stated that Burger Joris' farm was sold to John Parcell, the progenitor of the Parcell family, "and is now (1852) owned by Abraham and William Paynter."

Tunis G. Bergen in his *Early Settlers of Kings County, New York*, p. 220, mentions Jan Paessel, who he states was "on Hegeman's books of 1670. Made his mark to documents." On a petition to remedy the roads of Newtown, 8 March, 1670, John Parcell with others was chosen to lay out highways (Riker, *Annals*, etc.). In *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 64, p. 30, appears an abstract of a deed on file in the *Town Minutes of Newtown*, p. 140, and dated 28 September, 1677, wherein John Parsell of Newtown conveyed to his son Thomas Parsell of the same place his plantation which had been formerly that of Burger Joris'; and for 4,000 guilders. Thomas Parsell was to pay John Parsell 275 guilders a year so long as the latter and his wife shall live. On p. 191 of the *Newtown Town Records*, quoted in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 64, p. 33, appears the will of this John Parsell, dated 7 May, 1677. His wife Judith was to have the real estate for life; thereafter it was to go to his children Thomas, William, John and Catharine. The executors were to be Captain Richard Betts and Jonathan Hazard; the witnesses were Henry Hedger (miscalled Hedges), John Callen and Richard Charlton. The will was proved 28 September, 1677.

The widow Parsell, together with John and Thomas Parsell, is cited in the rate list for Newtown in 1683 (*Documentary History of New York*, vol. II, p. 299). In the *Index to the Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 36, as of 1 March, 1684 there was an order in Council relating to a petition of Edey Parcell's about a difference with George Stevenson and Robert Blackwell concerning lands near Gravesend. The son John Parsell had litigation with Robert Blackwell subsequently.

In *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family*, vol. II, p. 1,047, there is placed a note in fine print which reads as follows:

It will help the student if he is reminded that at this time [from the text antecedent to this note the year 1679 is indicated] Thomas Persall, son of John Persall, alias Beecher, was only thirteen years of age. His father, John Persall, alias Beecher, had been born in England and was about twelve years of age when Thomas Pearsall, the

* A *History of Newtown*, by John H. Innes, is frequently quoted by the authors of *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family*. This history consisted, so far as we can ascertain, of a number of newspaper articles in *The Newtown Register*, entitled "Ancient Newtown" (Jan.-Mar. 1898), and are available in the library of the Long Island Historical Society.

son of Thomas Pearsall, was born. This makes the children of the two Thomases overlap and not parallel generations.

If this note is correct, Thomas Parsell, son of John Parsell, was born about 1665 or 1666. It staggers us therefore that this twelve-year old boy could buy Burger Joris' one-time farm in 1677 for 4,000 guilders, and not only that, as a legal party to a conveyance while under age, guarantee his father 275 guilders a year for his support! This is precocity with a vengeance. Under the circumstances we cannot understand the motive of such a sub-note; the "student" can believe what he likes, but it is our considered judgment that the content of this footnote is unqualifiedly erroneous. We have proved that Thomas Parsell was born in 1653 (see page 90). We are not alone in this conviction; James Riker, in his *Revised History of Harlem, New York*, supports us in this instance (p. 410):

Jacob Milborne sold the island Feb. 17, 1687 (Great Barnes Island, near adjoining Manhattan) to Thomas Parcell, for £600.

Page 809:

Thomas Parcell was a son of John Parcell otherwise "John Butcher" from Huntingdon County, England, who early settled at Dutch Kills, L. I., died in 1680, and left children, Thomas, William, Henry (*sic*. John is meant) and Catharine, with an estate worth 6000 guilders. Thomas, born in 1653 and bred a blacksmith, married Christina van Hattem . . .

Furthermore, while investigating the identification of the children of John Parsell alias Botcher as those of a supposed Thomas Pearsall (so-called son of Thomas Pearsall and Mary Brent) we find that even in 1928 there was criticism of the construction of *The Genealogy*. The associate genealogist and historian, Harry L. Neall was well aware of the difficulties raised, and certain text material was deleted from *The Genealogy*; as a result there was, unfortunately, bad arrangement and misnumbering of the printed sections. To give Mr. Neall and his associates proper credit, omitted parts were organized from galley deck proof, pasted into scrap-book form and placed in the New York Public Library under the title of *Deleted Material of Volume 2, Chapters 28-30*, where it is readily available. The honesty shown by the authors in thus submitting their case for further examination, regrettably cannot be requited by confirming their genealogical presentation. In fact, even if Mr. Neall is responsible for the text material concerned in this discussion as quoted from the supplemental volume, we must state that in our opinion it is *exceptionally unauthoritative*. We submit as an example extracts from this supplemental volume, beginning at stamped page 18:

In addition to his own children, Thomas Pearsall adopted a young lad named John Beecher, born in England, who came to New Netherlands

with his parents in 1638 . . . Between a troublesome wife and business misfortunes, Thomas Beecher, the father of the young man, had a short but eventful career in America. He seems to have disappeared, or to have met a sudden death, which at first was thought to have been self-inflicted, as July 10, 1640 Jan Petersen van Housen, made a public declaration that he heard Thomas Bescher in the Bay avow that he (Bescher) would not be alive in a fortnight, or, at most, in a month. From what can be gleaned from the fragmentary account given by the old records, his death was either natural or accidental. His wife appears to have lost but little time in getting another husband as April 27, 1641 she made a marriage contract with one Thomas Smith. All of which, no doubt, seemed very sad to young John Beecher, but it brought him into the home and family of Thomas Pearsall, where John appears to have been happy and contented, as he adopted the name John Pearsall. It does not appear, however, that he ever used any but the Dutch spelling "Parsell" to which he or the scribes added "alias John Beecher." His sons dropped the alias, hence we have at the beginning, men of the same family name, occupying property in the same locality, but having different ancestry. John Beecher was about twelve years old at the time of his adoption by Thomas Pearsall.

. . . To resume the story, John Beecher was the son of Thomas Beecher of Huntingdonshire, England, who was a Dutch-English trader among those who came to Long Island in 1639 along with others from Virginia. It appears that he did not come direct to Long Island but first removed to Massachusetts Bay . . . Owing to the sudden death of Thomas Beecher, his son John, then about twelve years of age, was left without a guardian, hence he was adopted by Thomas Pearsall. Thomas Beecher was a man of wealth, which was so carefully managed by his guardian for the lad John, who seems to have been so well treated by his adopted father that he assumed for his own the Dutch form "Parsell" of spelling the name of his guardian.

. . . When John Parsell, alias Beecher, came of age, he fell in love with Edith Jans with whom he had been raised. She was of Dutch ancestry and he of English. The English were not at all taken with the idea that they should be married by the Dutch Reformed Church when the laws of their own country required marriage according to the rites of the Established Church of England. As a result, many of them assumed to ignore the Dutch Regulations and to marry themselves in the presence of Witnesses, or before English officers, many going to Virginia or New England for this purpose. These marriages the Dutch did not recognize. When the parties could be reached they were promptly treated by the New Amsterdam authorities to a taste of the Dutch laws against unlawful cohabitation. John Parsell and Edith Jans attempted to thus pass by the ecclesiastical authorities in New Amsterdam. Her parents being Dutch had no such feeling against the local laws. In fact their only desire now that she had disobeyed them by going away with an Englishman was to see their daughter legally and properly married. It seems that the most of Thomas Jansen's children married the English with whom he was associated at Pearsall, later Hellgate Neck, and they were married in the Dutch Church. So her parents were of course righteously angry when they learned of the resolve of John and Ytie to ignore the Canons of local propriety and they promptly informed against them. . . .

The many astounding details of this account leave us with a feeling of hopelessness, in view of the number of statements

which must be countered. In the first place, we reiterate again that we have not found this Thomas Pearsall, so-called, on Long Island. Second, there is an annotated account of Thomas Beeche published in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 68, p. 104, by H. Prescott Beach, LL.B., which establishes that it is absolutely impossible for Thomas Beeche to have had a son named John Parsell alias Botcher. Third, John Parsell's alias was seldom, if ever, rendered similar to the surname Beeche or Beecher. Fourth, it cannot be demonstrated that there was any settlement of Hellgate Neck as early as 1639; the earliest known settler in this locality was William Hallett, about 1652. Fifth, it cannot be justified that Parsell is necessarily a Dutch rendition of the English surname Pearsall. Sixth, no record appears of any adoption of John Pearsall by members of the Pearsall family. There is no reason apparent to us why such an adoption should have taken place. Seventh, it is unquestionable that the Dutch recognized the legitimacy of English marriages and this policy was reciprocated. Eighth, the records already quoted concerning John Parsell's liaison with Ytje Jans unqualifiedly contradict the explanation offered, which therefore must be characterized as a "re-interpretation" of an embarrassing set of circumstances. Ninth, we have found "Thomas Jansen" in no record, and believe him to be fictitious. The Christian name of the father of Ytje Jans (dochter) was presumably Jan according to the Dutch nomenclature, and not Thomas.

The rest of this account shows that these authors had separated the listing of the children of John Parsell into two, ascribing one partly to a Thomas or Joseph Pearsall, the other to John Parsell of Newtown. Our studies of the Reformed Dutch church records of New York city together with the references quoted in course lead reasonably to one construction of these connections; it is given below without further comment. We invite the closest examination and criticism.

JOHN PARSELL, otherwise "Botcher," of New Amsterdam as early as 1648, in all probability, and of Newtown, New York by December, 1666, died in that town about 1680. He perhaps married twice, the first time to a wife whose name has not been discovered, and second (as we suppose) to Ytie or Judith Jans, one-time wife of Laurens Duyts. Issue:

- +1. Thomas, married Styntje van Hattem.
- +2. John, married Maria Pernam.
- +3. William, married 1, Maria Pieters; 2, Maria Jans.
- 4. Catharine. Living at the time the will was made; not found further.

1. THOMAS PARSELL, son of John Parsell alias Botcher, was born in the vicinity of New Amsterdam in 1653. Land was laid out for him at Newtown 29 September, 1679; he was a patentee of the town in 1686 and resided there continuously until 1690. He sold his property in Newtown to Bourgeon Broucard and Hans Coevert, 21 June 1690 and for £4,087. He then removed

to Great Barents (Barnes) Island which he bought, and built a grist mill on the race at the upper side of the said island. He held property also in New York city in 1695 and 1699. He sold the northern half of his island to his son John, 4 June, 1722 and the remainder to his son-in-law John Lanyon, 29 March, 1723. The will of Thomas Parsell of Spectacle Island or Hart's Island in Westchester county, New York, dated 20 April, 1723 was proved at New York 6 April, 1732. It mentions his wife Christian, then living, and the children as Nicholas, John, Henry, Hannah and Eda. The executors were Thomas Pell, Esq., Hermanus Rutsen and his son John. The widow died before probate; she is said to have been a granddaughter of Arent van Hattem. Issue:

5. Nicholas, born about 1676, married as from Barents Island, 4 August, 1700 to Aeltje Heyer of New York. Issue, at least:
 - i. *Thomas*, baptised in the Reformed Dutch ch. in New York city, 26 January, 1701, sponsors Thomas Passel, Tryntje Heyers, Wed. (widow)
 - ii. *Christina*, baptised 2 October, 1706 in the same church, sponsors Wouter Heyer, Styntje Paersen.
 - iii. *Maria*, baptised 19 October, 1709, sponsors Gerrit Heyer, Marytje Heyer, j. dochter (young maiden).
6. John, born in 1676, baptised in the Reformed Dutch church in New York city, 19 February, 1676, sponsors Jacob Gysbertsz (van der Schuer), Dorothea Kallers (Colyer). He was a resident of Great Barents Island and died probably there in 1751. His will, dated 17 June, 1751 was proved 3 December, 1751, and recorded in Liber 18 of New York *Wills*, p. 49. He married in the First Presbyterian ch. of Newtown, N. Y. 9 February, 1711 to Leah, daughter of Johannes van Alst. Issue, at least:
 - i. *Thomas*, drowned in the Hellgate 1 August, 1766, married Deborah, daughter of William Penfold of New York.
 - ii. *Etta* (also called *Christina*), married in the First Presbyterian ch. at Newtown, N. Y., 10 January, 1729, Martinus Bogart. Issue.
 - iii. *Leah*, married 8 May, 1741, Elias Brevoort.
 - iv. *Nicholas*, born about 1715, probably a resident of New York city.
 - v. *John*, married Annetje Bragaw or Broucard, daughter of Isaac and Heyltje Bragaw. Issue.
 - vi. *Aeltje*.
 - vii. *Hannatje*, baptised in the Reformed Dutch church in New York city, 17 February, 1731, sponsors John de Vine, Annaatje Persell, his wife.
7. Eda or Ytje, married in the Reformed Dutch church in New York city, N. Y., 21 October, 1707 to Walter Dobbs.
8. Henry, who was granted letters on the estate of his father. He inherited Hart's Island; married Elizabeth Force of Westchester in the First Presbyterian ch. at Newtown, N. Y., after 7 June, 1716, before 1717.
9. Anna, married in the Reformed Dutch ch. in New York city, 19 March, 1708 to Jeremias Redding, a native of Scotland; 2. John Lanyon, who bought a half of Great Barent Island from his father-in-law, 29 March, 1723.
10. Catharine, married William, son of Walter Dobbs, and died before her father.

* The following two children are added to this list in *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family*: Anna, married 26 September, 1732, Anthony Shackerly; and Jannetje, married Peter Broucard.

2. JOHN PARSELL, son of John Parsell alias Botcher, was born probably at Newtown, New York, at or near Dutch Kills, and about 1656. He was a patentee of Newtown, 25 November, 1686, and resident there in 1713. See Riker, *The Annals of Newtown*, pp. 110, 131; *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts Indorsed Land Papers*, pp. 98, 99, 104; *Index to the Calendar of Council Minutes*, pp. 180, 243 and 250; and the *Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*, vols. 1, 2 and 3, indexed, the Reformed Dutch church records of New York city. We have not been able to prove the names of the children of this John Parsell with the exception of one (Maria) at whose baptism the mother was called Maria Pernam, perhaps meant for Burnham. We have provisionally assigned the following children:

11. John, born about 1685, married in the Reformed Dutch ch. in New York city, 16 May, 1715, Elizabeth Brouwer. He may have married 1, about 1713 to Margaret, perhaps Doesenburgh, and had a daughter Ami baptised at Jamaica, New York, 12 October, 1714, although it is our present opinion that the latter John was John Pearsall, son of Daniel and Emma (Bassett) Pearsall.

Issue, by Elizabeth Brouwer (at least):

- i. *Jannetje*, born 21 October, 1719, baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church in New York city, 18 November, 1719, sponsors Adolph Brouwer and Jannetje Brouwer. Probably died young.
- ii. *Jannetje*, baptised 20 January, 1722, sponsors Richard Persel, Sarah Montanje.
- iii. *Maria*, baptised 5 June, 1724, sponsors Robert Cok, Idie Cok.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, baptised 6 March, 1726, sponsors Joost Vredenburg, Magdalena Vredenburg.
12. Isabel, married 17 January, 1706 to Abraham Vredenburg of Kingston, N. Y. Issue.
13. Sarah, married 17 January, 1706 to Johannes de la Montagne of Newtown, otherwise Montanye. Issue.
14. Maria (proved daughter), entered for baptism in the Reformed Dutch ch. in New York city, 10 June, 1696, but not baptised; intended sponsors Pieter King and Maria his wife.
15. Richard, married Hilletje Broucard or Bragaw, daughter of Isaac and Heyltje Bragaw.
16. Annatje, married John de Vine.
Perhaps others.

3. WILLIAM PARSELL, son of John Parsell alias Botcher, was a resident of Newtown, New York until his death, about 1728. His will was dated 22 December, 1724 and proved 6 October, 1728; it is filed at New York city as an unrecorded will. He married 1, Maria Pieters and 2, Maria Jans, presumably named van der Meer. Issue, by first wife:

17. Nicholas, baptised in the Reformed Dutch church, New York city, 10 June, 1696, sponsors Jacob Phaenix and Maria Pieters, the latter the mother of the child.
18. Ytje, baptised 10 June, 1696, sponsors as for her brother. She married Robert Cok.

Issue by second wife:

19. Thomas, baptised in the Reformed Dutch church in New York city, 18 May, 1698.
20. Walter, baptised 1 April, 1702.

21. Jacob, probably the one of New York city, who has been incorrectly termed son of Thomas Parsell.
22. Abraham, married Jannetje van Iveren and had issue.
23. Abigail, married by a license dated 16 November, 1727, Henry Brasier.
24. Catharine.

The foregoing outline of these first three generations does not assume to be complete. The interested reader will find much supplemental material in *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family*, particularly in *Deleted Material of Volume 2*. All of these connections should be carefully verified.

V. Nicholas Parcell of Flushing, New York

The next alleged son of Thomas and Mary (Brent) Pearsall to be considered is Nicholas Parcell of Flushing, New York. The criticisms which have been made of the connections of his supposed brother Thomas hold true in that nothing definite has been established as to the whereabouts of Nicholas Parcell before his appearance in Flushing. Unhappily, the Town Records of Flushing have been destroyed, and this long before modern antiquarians had opportunity to rescue any facts of value. Henry D. Waller published a *History of the Town of Flushing, Long Island*, in 1899. On p. 66 it is stated that Nicholas Parcell offered his services in 1667 to the Governor, among others; and in the Appendix a list of the signers of the remonstrance against Quakers on 27 December, 1657 included the name of "Nick Colas Parsell." (cf. also *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, vol. 14, p. 598).

We have quoted the statement made in *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family* to the effect that when Thomas Pearsall had died, Nicholas, his "brother" took care of the three young children; and it has been emphasized also that no New York record, English or Dutch, yields an award, assignment or other documentary evidence to support such a statement. We cannot forbear detailing some of the biography printed in *The Genealogy*, vol. III, pp. 1,474 and those following:

(Nicholas Pearsall witnessed and took part in the warfare in the "Chesapeake Bay country" which) finally resulted in his being captured, along with his brothers (*sic!*) and others on the Delaware River, and being carried as prisoners of war to New Amsterdam before Governor van Twiller, only to be released and brought back by De Vries to Virginia. . .

(Nicholas Pearsall) settled at the town of Pearsall (*sic!*) along with his brothers; the next year he removed to the great open plains and joined with those who had founded the town of Hempstead. . .

Nicholas Pearsall had no love for the New Englanders who in 1644 proposed to join in patenting a town of Hempstead. He did not look with favor upon the proposition to bring in such a large number of Puritans as would enable them to control the policies and politics of the town, so he returned to Hellgate Neck, as soon as he saw that the negotiations were going to result in these accessions to the town's population. There were others who thought as he did; and the year

after the patent was issued for the town of Hempstead, they formed a more congenial company who moved across the creek on Hellgate Neck and founded the town of Flushing. Unfortunately, there is not much left of the history of this most interesting movement by the Dutch English traders as the town records were long since destroyed.

De Vries' journal does not mention Nicholas Parcell; that straightforward, blunt and unambiguous Dutchman probably never had any contact with the latter. The responsible (?) nature of the history recited in the above is perhaps to be ascertained from one of the references quoted as given on p. 1,478 of *The Genealogy*: the authors derived their information (in part, at least) from *The New York Genealogical (sic) and Biological (sic!) Register (sic!!)*; vol. 19, p. 153. No doubt in this peerless journal, at this volume and page, there will be found the source of every headache which has been suffered by some of us who have endeavored to study these connections.* Nicholas Parcell made his will 10 March, 1689/90; it was proved 21 May, 1691 by the executor, William Fowler, and recorded at p. 327, vol. 65 of *New York Wills*. He left a life estate in land and personal effects to his wife Sarah, with remainder to John Thorne, son of his daughter Mary Thorne, and to Robert Embree, son of his daughter Sarah. Records in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, New York show that John Thorne took out a license to marry Mary "Passill," 9 March, 1664. Nicholas Parcell's will was also recorded in Book A of Newtown Town Records, p. 54. He may have been a brother of the senior John Parsell of Newtown.

VI. George and Joseph "Pearsall"

In volume III of *The Genealogy* at p. 1,352 it is stated that

George Pearsall, son of Thomas Pearsall . . . resided at Pearsall, Hellgate Neck and Middleburg, all names of the same place on Long Island, New York; removed to New Jersey, thence to the Delaware Peninsula; thence to the head of the Brandywine within the disputed territory between Maryland and Pennsylvania, later known as Nantmeal township, Chester County, Pa.; married ———.

And in *Deleted Material of Volume 2*, in referring to the vagaries of the surname, the authors had to say

. . . These variations, with the exception of one instance, have taken place among the descendants of three of the original emigrants: namely, Thomas Pearsall, who are generally known as Parsel and Parcel, with numerous variations all amounting to the same phonetic value. The descendants of George Pearsall who settled in Pennsylvania altered the spelling to Peirsol, Piersol, Pearsol and other variations which will be noticed in the pedigree of that branch of the

* We do not believe that we could be misunderstood, but in any event we do not refer to *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*.

family, while their kinsmen of North Carolina spell their name Pearsall.

Yet where or when George Pearsall died, *The Genealogy* does not say; the instruments which would prove the names of his children are not given; and the references cited from the Newtown Town Records to prove the existence of such a man on Long Island do not show that such a person as George Pearsall was ever there.* For example, the allegation that George Pearsall was at Newtown 20 September, 1666, quoting the *Town Records of Newtown, I*, pp. 11-13, is not supported by the original records; and that such is the case may be seen readily by referring also to *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. 63, pp. 360-361. The individual thus referred to is variously called Jewell or Jewett, but the original record shows that in all instances examined the name is properly Jewell; at no time could this have been interpreted as Pearsall or as any variant of the latter surname. George Jewell was one of the earliest residents of Newtown, and later removed to New Jersey. We are assured by the expert who has charge of the original records of Newtown, that to his knowledge no such person as this George Pearsall appears in any records in his care.

Similarly we have not been able to locate George Pearsall in Elizabeth, New Jersey; Hatfield's *History of Elizabeth* knows him not; other records are strangely silent. Still more strange, perhaps, is the fact that George Jewell appears again in localities reputedly the homes of George Pearsall. While we have not made a thorough search for this George Pearsall, we hope to be forgiven if we suspect that the latter's career is similar in some respects to that of Benoni Underhill.†

Another individual who is said to have been of record in Newtown according to *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family*, vol. II, p. 1,050, is Joseph Pearsall, allegedly son of Thomas Pearsall and a grandson of Thomas and Mary (Brent) Pearsall. *The Genealogy* seemingly quotes only one reference to support the existence of this man:

The Land Records of Newtown disclose the following:—Deed Book I, p. 155, an entry which recites,—land laid out for Joseph Pasall, lying near Trauds meadow, bounded on the north by the road, on the south by the road to Hellgate, also by Jonathan Hazard and Theophilus Phillips.

We cannot find any other evidence for the existence of Joseph Pearsall, and as he is given a list of children which we have allocated to the John Parsell family of Newtown, it is essential to

* This supposed George Pearsall must not be confused with George^s Pearsall, son of Henry^a Pearsall of Hempstead.

† Critically examined in *The Underhill Genealogy*, edited by Mrs. Josephine C. Frost, Vol. II, p. 43.

refer to the original records to see what actually was on the books. We quote exactly:

October the 28th 1679

Land Laid out for Joseph Sacatt six tene or se . . . tenen acors
Lying nere tranes Medow bounded o . . . the north by the hy way that
Goes by the si . . . of Tranes Medow on the south by th way th . .
Goes to Heel Gate Neck north East thirty Rod . . . South west thirty
Rods Eighty Rods Long: by us Jonathan Hazard & Theophilus
phillips*

It is barely possible for a person not competent in the chirography of the era to interpret this name as Pasatt, perhaps Pasall; but most positively Sacatt is the correct rendition of this surname. No Joseph Pearsall has been found by us after the most exhaustive examination of all available records; and in our opinion, *no such individual ever existed*. The connections of Joseph Sackett are well known, and he appears on numerous other occasions in the records with similar spellings of his surname. Granting then, that our case is correct, and we are assured that impartial investigation will confirm it—the constructions of the relationships as given in *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family* with reference to the foregoing are not only unreliable but are unqualifiedly fictitious.

VII. Henry Pearsall and the Cow Neck Controversy

We now turn to the biography of Henry Pearsall as given in *The Genealogy*. It repeats all of the alleged connections which have been discussed and challenged, most of them undoubtedly false (vol. II, pp. 1,151 and those following):

. . . All the boyhood Henry Pearsall could remember was spent in Virginia . . .

. . . As Henry Pearsall grew to youth he began taking a part in the exciting warfare which was incident both to the tobacco trade and the peltry trade with the Indians, until in early manhood he was a member of the party who (sic) attempted to found a trading post on the Delaware where he, with his brothers and others, was captured and taken as a prisoner to New Amsterdam only to be shortly released. In a few months he and his brothers returned and founded the town of Pearsall, later called Hellgate Neck, and which place ultimately became an outlying tributary of the patented town of Middleburg. Immediately the Pearsall brothers expanded into large cattle owners, owning herds which grazed upon the plains of Long Island. This branch of the business was delegated to Henry Pearsall, who with others of his neighbors, moved over to the open country, where, in 1640, they started the town of Hempstead. But until, as a result of the civil war of the Commonwealth in England, they lost their fleet of merchant vessels, Henry Pearsall was always more or less in touch with those maritime trading expeditions which made the

* Book 286, p. 155, Record Book No. 2, Town Records of the Town of Newtown, Room 510, Comptroller's Office, Municipal Building, New York City, New York. The present writers acknowledge the fine courtesy of the officials who made available the original records of Newtown, and the official transcripts of the same.

name of the family known in every part of the world. After the misfortunes of the civil wars had materially limited the influence of the Pearsalls in this world-wide trade, Henry Pearsall devoted himself to Hempstead . . .

P. 1,019:

All this may sound strange to the student who has read Long Island history* as all the authorities give Dr. Denton (*sic*) the credit of originating the town of Hempstead in 1644, which is not only a manifest error (*sic*) but it entirely overlooks the Dutch-English Virginians (*sic*) who were located on Hellgate Neck as early as 1639 (*sic*), and who in 1640 (*sic*) started the settlement called Hempstead, and to which Dr. Denton came in 1644, at the request of Dr. (*sic*) Fordham who for nearly three years (*sic*) before that had conducted the religious services there. . . .

The incorporation of Hempstead was primarily brought about by the desire of the Dutch-English traders to secure a foothold in the seed leaf tobacco trade of Connecticut.

There is on record not one item to prove a settlement at Hempstead prior to the purchase from the Indians late in 1643. There is not one record which shows that Henry Pearsall was ever at Hellgate Neck. There is no record apparent that will establish the presence of Robert Fordham† in Hempstead three years before 1644. The statement that Richard Denton came at the request of Robert Fordham, in our opinion inferentially reads the mind of a person who lived three hundred years ago, and just how this was done we will let the reader judge. The primary purchase of lands later to be identified as Hempstead was made 13 November, 1643, by Robert Fordham and John Carman, but nothing in the deed can be construed to show that these two Englishmen were living on the land that was then purchased. It is certainly impossible for us to believe that the hybrid Dutch-Englishmen of *The Genealogy* were sojourning merrily there or anywhere in the vicinity.

During the past fifteen years one of the present authors‡ has been systematically correlating all primary evidences referring to the early settlements of the western end of Long Island, especially those of the towns of North and South Hempstead and Newtown. Genealogical indexes are being compiled of the families which had resided in these places for seventy-five or more years from the beginning of the first settlement. From the experience and background obtained in this and other researches, it is believed that most of the available sources of record relating to the Pearsall family are known to us. The connections of

* It does!

† The Rev. Robert Fordham was no doctor of divinity: admitted sizar at Caius College, Cambridge, 3 July, 1622, B.A., 1625/6, M.A. in 1629. He was living in Sudbury, Massachusetts, of which place he was a founder, until 1641, when he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1643 (see *THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST*, vol. XIII, p. 67).

‡ Mr. Wardwell.

Henry Pearsall have been of particular interest, as he was an active member of the Hempstead community and contributed effectively in colonizing the settlement; he was one of the fifty original proprietors in 1644 and resided there until his death twenty-three years later. The allegations made in *The Genealogy*, p. 1,045 (and quoted here on p. 89) concerning the settlement of members of the Pearsall family on Cow Neck in Hempstead have been critically examined. The authors of *The Genealogy* consistently refer to a Cow Neck as the one settled primarily by "Thomas," "William" and the non-existent Joseph Pearsall, and from the possession of which they were evicted by John Cornell. The only members of the Pearsall family who were interested in any Cow Neck* were Henry Pearsall and his sons Nathaniel and George; in this connection we submit extracts from original record which outline the true circumstances. In *The Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead*, edited by Benjamin D. Hicks, appear the following:

Vol. I, p. 263.

(3 June, 1669)

At the same time was given unto Samuel dentun the fenc on the cou neck that was foremarly aron formans the last part of the west end of the neck to him and his forever

at the same Toun meting there was given to John Sering the fenc in the cou neck which was formarly Thomas Skidmors six gats in number to him and his eyers forever.

Hemsted April th: 23 AN 1669 At a Jeneral Toun Meting and by amagor vote it is ordered and agred upon that all those that have fence at the Cow neck Shall have Right in the neck according to the fence which he macks for pastar land and if ever here after the Cow neck shall be lotted in to particular alotments then every man shall have a proportion according to the fence that he macketh and non to have right but only those that have fence theare . . .

The same, p. 228:

(5 Dec. 1666)

At a mettin of the CunsTable and overssers thar was given and grantted the yues of the Cow Neck madow two Thomas Rushmore, hanary Parsell, John Smith r: Timothy HolsTeed John Smith:n:— for 5 years—

At a town meeting this grant was cancelled the following day, the town denying the right of the constable and overseers to dispose of land without consent of the town. It is very evident that prior to about 1676 the use of this Cow Neck was restricted to pasturage; and unless the three brothers Thomas, William and Joseph of *The Genealogy* were squatters on this land, it is

*The authors of *The Genealogy* do not seem to have been aware that there were two Cow Necks in Hempstead: the earlier one was in the vicinity of the Rockaways and was pastured by the patentees almost from the first. The second Cow Neck, and the one which figures in the Hempstead-Cornell dispute, is the present Manhasset neck.

difficult to see how they could have settled on it. Seven years later John Cornell, with the benefit of an order from the authorities attempted to erect a house, with disastrous results.

In the *Documentary History of the State of New York*, vol. xiv (this volume is also referred to as *Documents Relating to the History of the Early Colonial Settlements Principally on Long Island*), the following appears at p. 705:

(21 October, 1675)

Declaration by *George Hewlett*

That *Cowe Neck* has been fenced in and enjoyed by those of *Hempstead* this 25 years and doe not knowe the same to be claimed by the Indians ever since.

.....

The Indians renewed their pretences to the land on the North of *Hempstead* and particularly *Cowe Neck* . . . *Cow Neck* so to remain as it is but neither Christian nor Indian be permitted to settle there at present.

We understand the foregoing to mean that Cow Neck was still without homesteads, and allotted to pasturage. The Pearsalls of *The Genealogy* had not yet arrived. Very nearly another year was to elapse before John Cornell attempted to erect a building, which except possibly for cow barns, was the first one upon this land. In the *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts*, edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, vol. 2, there is recorded at p. 50:

(3 October, 1676) Order upon petition of John Cornell (driven from his habitation at the eastward by the Indians), granting him one hundred acres of land at Cow Neck (xxv, 204).

Page 51:

(29 September, 1676)

Protest of the constable, overseers and clerk of Hempstead against any person settling upon Cow Neck (xxv—225).

In the *Documentary History* (as previously cited), vol. xiv, p. 725, appears the full text:

Hempsted September the 29th 1676

We the Inhabitants of *Hempsted* doo Imply *Jeremy Wood* and *Abraham Smith* to go and forwarn any person or Parsons that doth offer to make any Bilding or Preperration thereunto or fenceing or any way go about to take poseshon of any land within theire bounds and in Perticular upon *Cow Neck* or any Part thereof. We hose neames eare underwritten in the behalfe of the townd

Nathaniell Pearsall Clarek
Simon Saring
Richard Gildersleeve

Following this, on the same page, is an agreement binding 36 inhabitants of Hempstead, probably all having fence rights at Cow Neck, to assert and maintain their rights "in all and every partt of the bounds and limits of Hempstead, and in speshall our

Rights in and vpon the Neck comonly called the *Great Neck*. . .” dated October 2^d 1676.

The only Pearsall (or person with a similar surname) on this list is Nathaniel “Piersall.” Henry Pearsall was then dead, and Thomas, William and John Parsell, sons of John Parsell alias Botcher, were settled residents of Newtown.

The presentment before the assizes in New York, dated 26 October, 1676, shows what had happened to the homestead of the unfortunate John Cornell in the interim. Charges were brought against Nathaniel Pearsall, Thomas Rushmore, Adam Mott senior, Abraham Smith and Joseph Langdon; the defendants were found guilty in that they

did proceed and upon Monday, the 16th inst. between the houres of one and two in the afternoone, with force & armes, at a certaine place, called *Cow Neck*, or ye *Great Neck*, did riotously, routously & unlawfully assemble themselves agst the Peace of our soveraigne Lord the King & that the said *Nath: Pearsall* &c being then and there so assembled together, by force & armes, did riotously, routously and unlawfully attack, pull downe & destroy ye housing and Goods of *John Cornell* with many menacings & threatnings to the said *John Cornell* . . .

On 5 October, 1677 Nathaniel “Piersall” and Joseph Langdon of Hempstead petitioned the courts asking to have their bonds given up, and the whole or part of their fines remitted.

We now refer to *The History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family*, vol. II, page 1,046, in connection with our final comments:

Thomas Pearsall first settled on Cow Neck within the bounds of Hempstead from which he was ejected by John Cornell. In this controversy he was associated with his cousins Nathaniel, Daniel, George and Thomas Pearsall, the sons of his father's brother Henry Pearsall, of Hempstead. He remained there during the early stages of this locally famous controversy when he returned to Hellgate Neck which had then become incorporated within the bounds of Newtown.

In assuming that this Thomas Pearsall (grandson of Thomas and Mary Brent, according to *The Genealogy*) was a cousin of the sons of Henry Pearsall, undoubtedly it must be that these authors relied upon a statement in the will of Daniel Pearsall senior, son of Henry. This instrument, dated 29 April, 1702/3, made Daniel Pearsall's son-in-law, John Searing, and his cousin Thomas Pearsall executors. The term cousin, as every genealogist of any experience knows, referred to nephew or niece much more often than to full cousin at this time (the latter then termed, when exact distinction was required, as cousin-german). The “cousin” Thomas Pearsall of the will was, without any doubt whatsoever, a nephew of Daniel and son of Nathaniel Pearsall. Thus the last vestige of a possible connection with any other family bearing a similar name is removed.

The nature of the action brought by John Cornell was punitive as he asked for damages, not ejectment. As a matter of fact, it was not until 13 December, 1686, that John Cornell obtained a final confirmation of his rights at Cow Neck (*Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts Indorsed Land Papers*, p. 44) and no ejectments are recorded either before or after this date. In our opinion this incident between John Cornell and the town of Hempstead has been very much over-emphasized and distorted by these authors; and the documentation associated with it provides no proof whatever which would support many of the statements made in *The Genealogy*.

At this point it is proper to suggest an inquiry into the general caliber of the entire compilation of these authors. We admit quite candidly that we are dumbfounded at some of the chronology, biography and history as given in this work; to cope with the text in detail is beyond our limitations of time for research and space for publication. Our present examination has taken over a year. Lastly, we wish to emphasize strongly that our motives in presenting this critique are utterly without derogatory intent; and wherein we may be wrong we shall be only too glad to make acknowledgment. On the other hand we state as forcefully as it can be said, that it is hoped other critical investigations will be made in this compilation in the future. There can be no question of the necessity for it!

On 16 April, 1657 Henry Pearsall was recorded in the town records of Hempstead as having "twelve (gattes)" and four calves; he had twelve head of cattle turned out to the neck (Cow Neck) on 11 June, 1657. About 1658 he was denominated a particular inhabitant of Hempstead and was made pounder 2 May, 1658. Twenty-seven days later he signed as a witness by an X mark, showing that he was illiterate. He also served as townsman and rendered a bill for services to the town 3 February, 1659, asking for six shillings for a bottle of liquor given to the local Indian chief. The lumber of the palisade fort about the meeting house was sold to him for 58 shillings on 29 March, 1661, showing presumably that the handling of the Indians had been both diplomatic and effective. The general town meeting of 19 January, 1663 gave Henry Pearsall ten or twelve acres "upon ye hill on ye Northwest of Herricks Commonly Called water Million hill." He had with others an allotment on Cow Neck 5 December, 1666, only to have the assignment cancelled the next day (see *ante*).

His will was dated 24 July, 1667 and proved in March, 1668; it is filed in Liber 1 of New York Wills, p. 23. As it has been quoted in its essentials in *The Genealogy* and abstracts are otherwise available, we omit it here. His wife was Ann, widow of

Moyles or Michael Williams; she has been given unauthoritatively the maiden name of Valentine. Statements made relative to her ancestry in *The Genealogy*, p. 1,021 of vol. II, we believe to be utterly unfounded. The children of Henry and Ann (——) (Williams) Pearsall were:

1. Nathaniel, born about 1648, died 24 October, 1703. Blacksmith and resident of Hempstead; will dated 20 October, 1703, proved 12 March 1703/4, filed Liber 7, p. 151 of New York *Wills*. He married 4 February, 1674/5 to Martha Seaman, born in 1656, died 6 September, 1712, daughter of Captain John and Martha (Moore) Seaman. Issue.
2. Daniel, born about 1652, died in May, 1703. Resident of Hempstead; will dated 29 April, 1703, proved 20 May, 1703, filed Liber 7, p. 119 of New York *Wills*. He married Emma Bassett, daughter of Robert Bassett (*Families of Old Fairfield*, D. L. Jacobus, vol. 1, p. 36). Issue:
 - i. Ann, born about 1681, married about 1698 to John Searing, son of John and Susanna (Pine) Searing.
 - ii. Sarah, born about 1683, probably married about 1703 James Searing, son of John and Susanna (Pine) Searing.
 - iii. Daniel, born about 1685, married ———.
 - iv. John, born about 1688, died in 1741. He was surveyor in Hempstead 6 April, 1731 and resident there all of his life. His will, dated 8 August, 1740, was proved 28 August, 1741 and filed in Liber 13, p. 450 of New York *Wills*. His wife at time will was dated was named Martha. He is provisionally identified as the Jan Persen who had a wife Margaret and a daughter Ami baptised in the Dutch Church in Jamaica, New York, 12 October, 1714. This Ami or Amy was later probably the wife of Jonas Brush, son of Richard and Deborah Brush.
 - v. Margery, born in September, 1692, married about 1713 to Timothy Halstead, son of Timothy and Abigail (Carman) Halstead.
 - vi. Jean, born about 1695, married about 1716 to Caleb Halstead, son of Timothy and Abigail (Carman) Halstead.
 - vii. Eame (Emma, Amy), born about 1697, probably the wife of Ezekiel Raynor son of Samuel and Mary (——) Raynor.
3. Thomas, born about 1654, died in December, 1731, a resident of Hempstead, New York. Letters of administration were granted on his estate to his son Henry of Westchester county, New York in December, 1731. He married about 1682 to Mary Seaman, daughter of Captain John Seaman of Hempstead. Issue.
4. George, born about 1656, died after 1702, a resident of Herricks, Hempstead. He married about 1684 to Elizabeth; she may have been a daughter of Robert Williams, shoemaker. Issue. Possibly other children.

THE GIPSON OR JEPSON FAMILY OF MAINE

[The following account was prepared for Corwin E. Gipson, Esq., of Minneapolis, Minn., by Donald Lines Jacobus, of New Haven, Conn. The field research in Maine was undertaken by Miss Sybil Noyes of Portland, Maine. Little of consequence has appeared heretofore in print concerning this family, and Mr. Gipson has kindly permitted publication in *THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST* of the data relating to the early generations. As usual, the surname in the early generations is found under several forms, and we have followed the spelling of the records quoted. Eventually the spelling Gipson became fixed in some branches of the descendants, while Jepson became the preferred form in other branches.]

William Jepson or Gypson, as his name variously appears in the records, was one of the Presbyterian Scots who came from Ireland to New England about 1720. As will presently appear, he was admitted to the First Church of Wells, Maine, upon recommendation from Mr. James Wallace, the minister at "Mag-water" in Ireland, whose letter was dated 22 May 1719.

Through the kind interest of Rev. James L. M. Haire, The Manse, Maghera, co. Derry, Ireland, the following facts have been elicited. The name which was read as "Mag-water" in the Wells church entry was intended for Moywater, now Killala, co. Mayo, in the West of Ireland. Rev. James Wallace, who issued the disjunction certificate to William and Elizabeth Jepson, was the minister of Moywater from 25 Aug. 1709 until 1720.

As is well known, the loss of Irish wills makes research in Ireland difficult and usually unproductive. The Presbyterian minister of Killala states that the present records of his church do not go back of 1840. These circumstances make it impossible to obtain the marriage record of William Jepson and the baptismal records of his older children, or to trace the lineage back of him.

A few general facts will therefore have to take the place of a pedigree. The Scots families at Killala had been there only a generation, and before that were in one of the Scots' Settlements in co. Donegal. Sir Paul Gore, son of a London merchant, obtained estates in Donegal after the Rebellion of 1641. On these he settled English and Scots somewhere between the towns of Donegal and Ballyshannon. He was M. P. for Donegal and is buried in Donegal Abbey. His son, Sir Arthur Gore, bought estates at Killala, it is said for one penny halfpence an acre, and let them out to men from his father's estates in Donegal for two shillings sixpence an acre. It is almost certain that the Jepsons, Boothbys and other Scots families came to Killala (then Moywater) about 1670, from Donegal.

Supposing that William Jepson was born 1690-95, it is therefore likely that he was a native of Killala. His father, if born about 1660-65, was probably a native of Donegal. The grandfather, most likely, was a native of Scotland. We must perforce begin the pedigree with William Jepson, the settler in Maine.

1. WILLIAM¹ JEPSON settled in Maine in 1719 or 1720. Bourne's *History of Wells, Maine* (1875), p. 313, names among the settlers of 1720 in Wells,—Thomas Boothby, Henry Boothby, and William Jepson, all of whom came from Magwater,* Ireland. The year of settlement is confirmed by the following deed, which is the only deed of the first William Jepson on record.

York Deeds (printed), vol. 10, p. 267. William Gypson of the Town of Biddiford in the County of York in the Province of Maine for ten pounds Money to me in hand Paid by Leint^{tt} John Stagpole [conveys] a Certain Grant of forty acres of land to me granted by the Town of Biddiford: at a Town Meeting . . . the second day of aprill in the year: 1720: to be laid out in ye Comon lands of Said Town . . . this Eleventh day of februar in the Year of our Lord 1720/1:

In the Presents of

William Graues

William: W :Gypson

Matha Hawksworth

ye Mark of Mary Crumton

[signed by mark, a capital W]

Acknowledged at Biddiford August ye 28: 1721:

before

John Gray J. P.

Recorded March 9 1721/2

This shows he was first at Biddeford, where he was granted land by the Town, 2 April 1720, which he sold the following 11 Feb. 1720/1. He probably brought older children with him, and in August 1721 he joined the church at Wells and here his two sons were baptized in 1722 and 1724. He had already died in 1723, the victim of an Indian raid.

Records of the First Church of Wells, Maine, contain the following entries [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 75, pp. 51, 52, 54]:

“Augst: 4: 1721

William Jepson & Eliza: his Wife received to Communion upon Recommendation from Mr: James Wallace Minister of the Gospel at Mag-water in the Kingdom of Ireland dated May 22: 1719”

“June 3: 1722

William Son of William Jepson received Baptism”

“June 21: 1724

James Son of William deceas'd & Eliza: Jepson received Baptism”

The first of these records shows that William and his wife were preparing to emigrate in May 1719; and the quoted deed shows that they had settled in Maine by April 1720. William's early death is proved by the last church entry above, and Bourne's *History of Wells*, p. 315, gives the following account of it:

In the spring (1723) the Indian scouts were again abroad; Aug. 27, Mr. Jepsun was captured, and afterward murdered. He was at the sawmill at Mousam for some special purpose, and probably alone. Such was the terror inspired by the savage outrages, that he remained here unburied a fortnight, when Joseph Hill and about twenty others, prepared for the purpose, came here, and interred him.

* This name, here and elsewhere, should have been read Moywater, as explained above.

His bones probably lie in the field, not far from the house of Jefferson W. Sargent.

There is no probate for William Jepson, and no deed from his heirs.

The copy of York Town Records, p. 4, gives: John Webber of this Town & Elisabeth Gypson of Wells intend Marriage—Entred May 21, 1726. They were married and had two recorded children according to the York material of Charles Thornton Libby:

Deborah, b. 9 March 1726 [i.e. 1726/7], d. 2 May 1740.

Lydia, b. 9 Dec. 1729.

This marriage certainly pertains to the widow of William Jepson. There is no probate of John Webber to fill out details of the children of Elizabeth by her second husband.

In 1773 one Elizabeth Webber, widow, of York, was an heir-at-law of a childless brother, James Boothby. Other heirs were Samuel Boothby, a brother; Jane More of Kittery and Martha Perkins of Scarboro, sisters; and the heirs of a deceased brother, Thomas Boothby.

On 19 June 1775, Elizabeth Webber made a will giving to her son-in-law, Richard Banks, and his wife Elizabeth the amount (£8.6.11) due her from brother Samuel in settlement of James's estate, her bed and bedding, and all else. Proved 8 April 1776. (York Probate, vol. 13, p. 37; Docket 19798.)

It is not absolutely proved, though it seems likely, that this widow Elizabeth (Boothby) Webber who left this will was identical with the widow of William Jepson who married John Webber. If she was, then the maiden name of the wife of William Jepson was Elizabeth Boothby, and she named the son James Jepson after her brother. The fact that Mrs. Webber left all her property to one child and mentioned no others proves nothing, for her property was small and it is natural that she should leave it to the daughter with whom she had probably been living and who had been caring for her. The chief difficulty is lack of proof that the Elizabeth Webber who married Richard Banks in 1755 was daughter of *John* Webber—the John Webber who married the widow Elizabeth Jepson. This Elizabeth (Webber) Banks continued to have children until 1779, and from the date of her marriage and the date when her youngest child was born, it is possible to place her own date of birth pretty definitely as between 1731 and 1735. She was therefore only a little younger than the two recorded children of John Webber by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jepson, and could easily have been a younger, unrecorded child of these parents.

In the Maine Historical Society Library is a book, 230 large typed pages, "The Webber Records, From a Collection of Notes made by the late Mr. E. P. Webber of Westport, Maine . . . Compiled and Typed by Mrs. Fred Lilly . . . 1936-1937 . . . Sup-

plemented by such records as deemed advisable. Important notice—Unverified Records—In Using—Please Verify.” From this (p. 25): In listing children of Samuel² Webber, son of Thomas,¹ the first one is John, who married 2d, May 21, 1726, (Ints.) Mrs. Elizabeth (Boothby) Gypson of Wells. Pages 91-93 cover this John Webber and his two wives, Magdalen Hilton and Mrs. Elizabeth (Boothby) Gypson. This account makes Deborah, whom we have above as born 1726, as a child by the first wife and born 1724, and assigns two children to Elizabeth:

Lydia, b. 1729, m. John McLucas of Biddeford.

Elizabeth, b. ———, m. Nov. 7, 1755, Richard Banks of York.

If the above manuscript account is correct in placing John Webber and the widow Elizabeth Jepson as parents of the Elizabeth Webber who married Richard Banks—and probably it is—then the wife of William Jepson was certainly Elizabeth Boothby, sister of Thomas, Samuel, James, Jane, and Martha. These Boothbys are definitely placed as brothers and sisters by the probate of James Boothby mentioned above. Their parentage is not positively proved, but they are supposed to be the children of Henry Boothby. On 10 April 1720, “Henry Boothby [*blank*] his Wife received upon Recommendation from the Eldership at Mog-Water by James Wallace Minister May 22: 1719” into the First Church of Wells; and on 1 Nov. 1719 Thomas Boothby had already been received to communion there upon recommendation from the Presbyterian Session at Mog-Water dated the same day, 22 May 1719 [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 75, p. 50].

It will be noted that Henry Boothby and his wife, and Thomas Boothby, probably their son, and William Jepson and Elizabeth his wife, were all dismissed from the church in Mog-water, Ireland, by letters of recommendation dated the same day, 22 May 1719. They came from the same place in the same group of emigrants. This helps to confirm the conclusion reached above that Elizabeth, wife first of William Jepson and second of John Webber, was daughter of Henry Boothby and sister of Thomas Boothby.

The Jepsons and Boothbys were clearly Scots families of Presbyterian faith who had been living in Moywater, County of Mayo, Western Ireland and who came from there to Maine. If Elizabeth was the oldest of the Boothby children, she would certainly have been old enough to be mother of the two sons of William Jepson who were born in Wells, and probably old enough also to be mother of the three Jepson girls whom we must place as daughters of William Jepson. There is no other Jepson who could have been the father of the three girls, so we assign them (though without record proof) to William. It will be seen that the eldest need not have been born earlier than 1716, hence

even if Elizabeth Webber, daughter of the widow Elizabeth (Boothby) Jepson by her second husband, was born as late as 1734, that would mean a child-bearing period of but 18 years, and many women have had longer child-bearing periods, between the ages of 20 or younger and 45 or older.

Children of William and Elizabeth (Boothby) Jepson, first three not proved by record:

- 2 i. MARGARET² "Gipson," b. [say 1716], marriage intention 3 July 1736, to James Eliot, both of Wells. JAMES ELIOT and Margaret "Jipson" married 15 July 1736. [Wells Records, pp. 47, 34.]
- 3 ii. JANE "Gypson," b. [say 1718], called of Berwick, marriage intention 4 Dec. 1736 to BENJAMIN CREDIFER of Wells. [Same, p. 48.]
- 4 iii. SARAH "Gypson," b. [say 1720], called of Berwick, marriage intention 15 Sept. 1739, to RICHARD WALKER of Wells. [Same, p. 53.]
- 5+ iv. WILLIAM, bapt. at Wells, 3 June 1722, as son of William.
- 6+ v. JAMES, bapt. at Wells, 21 June 1724, as son of William deceased and Elizabeth.

5. WILLIAM² JEPSON, 2d (*William*¹), was baptized at Wells, June 3, 1722, and married at an unknown date, MARY GOULD, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Dow) Gould of Amesbury, Mass., and Berwick, Maine. She was born 15 Feb. 1722 [*Amesbury Vital Records*, p. 113]. He married second, 19 Oct. 1785, MERCY (BUTLAND) RINES.

Mary Gould was named in her father's will in 1764; and was living in June 1770 [York Deeds, vol. 42, p. 24]. She probably survived much longer, since William had only one other known wife, to whom he was married in 1785. She was MERCY, daughter of George Butland [York Deeds, vol. 59, p. 93], who was a widow of uncertain name when she married William Jepson. William Jepson and *Mercy Burns*, both of Wells, marriage intention 30 Sept. 1785 [Wells Records, p. 198]. William Jepson and *Mary Barnes* married 19 Oct. 1785 [same, p. 304]. But John Rines and Mercy Butland, both of Wells, entered their marriage intention 29 Mar. 1760 [same, p. 94]. The first married name of Mercy has obviously been misread, and Rines seems most likely, for in the 1790 Census a John Rines (her son?) was listed at Wells only two names above William Gipson and William Gipson, Jr.

William Jepson apparently had no trade, being called yeoman and husbandman in the records, and evidently became a Quaker through his marriage. He died after 3 May 1797. He had no probate, and our knowledge of him comes almost entirely from the land records, of which abstracts are given below.

Abstracts of York Deeds (at Alfred)

30: 75. Samuel Stewart junr. of Wells . . . for Twenty five Pounds in Old Tenr Bills of sd Provice paid by William Jepson of

Berwick . . . Labourer . . . [conveys] Land in Wells . . . Twenty Five Acres it being the One Half of that part of a Grant from the Town of Wells to Abraham Masters . . . Deer the 6th Day 1681 which was Surveyed and Laid out for my Hon^d Father Mr Samuel Stewart the 22d Day of Deer 1729 . . . beginning at Berwick Line at an Hemlock Tree marked S.S. [bounds by rods, no abutters named]. 19 Aug. 1749. Wit.: Sarah Jefferds, Elizabeth Jefferds. Acknowledged 19 Aug. 1749, recorded 23 July 1751.

30: 76. Samuel Stewart Junr . . . for Ten Pounds [conveys] to William Jepson of Berwick, Husbandman, land in Wells . . . containing Twenty five Acres reserving to myself, my Heirs [etc.] All the Pine and Oak Timber on said Land . . . with full Liberty to Cutt and fell fetch and carry off the said Timber for and during the Term of Seven Years . . . The said Twenty five Acres . . . being part of fifty Acres laid out . . . Deer 22, 1729 in part of Land granted . . . to Abraham Masters Deer 6, 1681. And is Bounded on the NW and by W side on the SE and by S side by the other part of said Fifty Acres conveyed . . . unto said William Jepson . . . Augt 19, 1749 [etc.]. Wife Dorothy released dower and also signed. Not dated. Wit.: Joseph Day, Lydia Wells (mark). Acknowledged 4 Mar. 1750/1, recorded 23 July 1751.

40: 270. Nicholas West of Wells, Gent. . . . for £14 lawful money . . . to William Jepson of Wells, fifteen acres in Wells joining the said William Jepson's land he now dwells on . . . s^d Land being part of one Hundred acres of Land Granted by the town of Wells to Moses Stevens of Wells Dec'd 8th March 1713 as appears . . . fifty acres of which was formerly Granted to James Willat as also appears by s^d Wells Records, which s^d fifty acres the s^d Moses Stevens purchased from s^d James Willat by Deed . . . 15th Day of May A.D. 1734 . . . Twenty five Acres of which was conveyed to me the above^d Nicholas West by Joseph Stevens . . . 6 Sept^r 1769. Dated 12 June 1770. Wit.: Benjamin Chadbourn, James Chadbourn, Jr.

Acknowledged 12 June 1770, recorded 4 Jan. 1771.

42: 24. William Jepson of Wells to Enoch Page, 5 acres in Wells; his wife Mary Jepson signed with him. 16 June 1770.

45: 174. Jeremiah Littlefield to William Jepson of Wells, one whole right of Wells Commons. 18 Sept. 1772.

48: 105. William Jepson of Wells, for £150, to Dodifer Ricker, 50 acres in Sanford. 12 Apr. 1780.

56: 64. 27 Dec. 1779. Deed calls him William Jepson of Maryland in Wells.

56: 64. 27 Nov. 1778. William Jepson purchases from John Dearing and Joseph Carll the 50 acres in Sanford.

59: 93. William Jepson and Mercy his wife, for \$15, to Joshua Gray Junr, 7½ acres in Wells, which were set off to the said Mercy Jepson out of her father George Butland's estate. 13 Feb. 1796. Both signed.

Acknowledged by William and Mary [error], 26 Mar. 1796.

62:67. William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, for \$15, to Joshua Buffum of Berwick, 25 acres in Berwick, being ¼ of a lot I purchased of William Rogers [56: 64] in division of Proprietors of Kittery . . . the same to be taken off the Southeast corner of said lot. (No wife signed.) 10 Feb. 1794. Acknowledged 3 May 1797.

73: 86. William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, for £25 lawful money paid by Jedediah Jepson of Wells, yeoman [conveys] land in Berwick containing 50 acres, being half of a lot containing 100 acres which I purchased of William Rogers in the division of the Proprietors of Berwick No. 48 in the first check. 1 Feb. 1797. Wit.: Daniel Robinson, William Robinson. Acknowledged 3 May 1797, recorded 23 May 1805.

73: 86. William Jepson of Wells . . . for the paternal love and affection I bear to my beloved son Jedediah Jepson and . . . £50 paid me by my said son Jedediah, [conveys] half of all my home place only reserving to myself the whole use and improvement of the premises also the use of the wood and timber during my natural life, viz. half of the 50 acre lot where my house and barn now stands beginning at a rock put in the ground by the stone wall at the road and running thro the orchard, taking three rows of apple trees to the westward to a rock on the hill in Peasleys line, and so by said line to Merrifields line then by said line to the country road then by said road to the place begun at together with one half of all my other lands adjoining to and near the said 50 acre lot, which lands I promise to warrant . . . unto him the said Jedediah Jepson my said son, his heirs and assigns. 30 Aug. 1782. Wit.: Nicholas West, William Jepson Junr. Acknowledged 3 May 1797, recorded 23 May 1805.

The will of William Jepson's father-in-law, Samuel Gould, from York Probate Records, vol. 13, p. 158, Docket 7370, reads as follows:

29 May 1764, will of Samuel Gould of Berwick, yeoman, aged and infirm.

To dearly beloved Wife Sarah Gould, two Cows and two young Creatures and five Sheep and one Horse to ride, and two Swine to her and for her use while my widow and also the whole of my house and all the furniture that is in it during her Widowhood, also the one third part of my Lands. Also one Cow and one Swine and my Looms & its furniture and all the household furniture that she brought with her, I give to her to be at her disposal after my decease: furthermore I order that my Executor find her in firewood and a suitable tendance in sickness while she remains my Widow, and if she dies my Widow to give her a decent burial and What remains to Returne to my Executor.

To my son Samuel Gould jr all my lands House Barn &c orchard mill stock utensils & household Goods and moveables of all kinds and sorts except the Stock above given to my Wife, during his life and at his decease all my land on the Western side of the highway I give to his two Sons Samuel Gould and Ezra Gould and all the rest I give to him and his heirs.

To son Mussey Gould Twenty Pounds lawful money to be paid by my Executor within four years after my decease.

To my Daughter Mary Gepson or heirs six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence Lawful Money in four years after my decease to be paid by my executor.

To my Daughter Sarah Morrill or heirs [same as for Mary].

To my Daughter Judith Brown or heirs [same as for Mary].

My son Samuel Gould shall pay all honest debts and all above legacys and funeral charges and all other necessary charges for my comfortable support during my life. [Appoints him executor.]

Witnesses:

Elijah Jenkins
Andrew Austin
Enoch Page

Samuel Gould

York, July 27, 1779. This Will was proved by solemn affirmation of Elijah Jenkins and Andrew Austin, they being professed Quakers, in common form before me

Joseph Simpson Judge of Probate

The printed *Amesbury, Mass., Vital Records*, contain the following entries pertaining to the family of Samuel Gould:

Samuel Gold m. Sarah Rowell, 6 Apr. 1693.
Samuel son of Samuel and Sarah, b. 4 Aug. 1698.
Samuel Goold, son of Samuel and Sarah, and Lydia Dow of Salisbury, dau. of Henry and Mary, m. 10. 10 mo. 1719.
Mary, dau. of Samuel and Lydia, b. 15 Feb. 1722.
Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Lydia, b. 5 Apr. 1724.
Mussey, son of Samuel and Lydia, b. 25 Apr. 1727.
Samuel, son of Samuel and Lydia, b. 19 June 1729.
Judith, dau. of Samuel and Lydia, b. 27 June 1734.
Judith, dau. of Samuel and Lydia (deceased) Gould of Berwick, Maine, and Elijah Brown, son of John late of Hampton, N. H., m. 9 Nov. 1757.

The above records prove conclusively that Mary Gould, wife of William Jepson, was daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Dow) Gould. Samuel Gould's second wife is given as Sarah (Horn), widow of Isaac Hanson [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 5, p. 197]. Data on the other children of Samuel Gould may be seen in the *N. H. Gen. Record*; on Mussey and Samuel, jr., see vol. 4, p. 43; on Sarah, see vol. 4, p. 120.

Samuel Gould is correctly identified in most printed sources, but *Old Kittery and Her Families* incorrectly makes him a son of a Goold of Kittery. Samuel Gould of Amesbury bought 124 1/3 acres from Tobias Leighton of Kittery, 26 July 1743 [York Deeds, vol. 24, p. 250]; probably moved then. Lydia Dow, the mother of Mary Gould, was daughter of Henry and Mary (Mussey) Dow. Mary Mussey is supposed to have been daughter of the "Widow Mussey," a noted Quaker speaker who was killed by the Indians in the great raid of 17 Aug. 1703.

The Gould-Dow ancestry, except the Mussey line which is uncertain, is readily worked out from the *Gen. Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, Hoyt's *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury*, and the *Clement and Dow* genealogies.

The children of William and Mary (Gould) Jepson are not found recorded, and the following list is probably incomplete, but Jedediah and William, 3d, were doubtless the only sons, as no other is indexed in the land or probate records who could be placed in this family:

- 6 i. ANNA^a, described as daughter of William Jepson of Wells and Mary his wife, married at Berwick, 26 Oct. 1769, ENOCH PEAS-

- LEE, son of Joseph of Newton, N. H., and Martha his wife. [Friends Records in *N. H. Gen. Record*, vol. 1, p. 67; the same, vol. 5, p. 24, lists the Peaslee children.]
- 7 ii. JUDITH, presumably daughter of William, but not so described, married at Berwick in 1775, CALEB HANSON [same, vol. 5, p. 31]. Caleb Hanson was of Sanford, Maine, in the 1790 Census. Berwick Friends Records [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 261] say he was disowned in 1803 and removed with his family to Vassalborough, but two daughters are named there as members of the Berwick Monthly Meeting.
- 8+ iii. JEDEDIAH, shown as son of William by the land records quoted above, was born 1758 by Quaker record; married at Berwick, 1. 11 mo. 1781, Margaret Robinson and removed to Vassalborough with all their children. Ten children are named, born in Wells [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 262; see also vol. 75, p. 5; and *N. H. Gen. Record*, vol. 1, p. 116, and vol. 5, p. 60].
- 9+ iv. WILLIAM, jr., witnessed the deed from William, sr., to Jedediah in 1782 [York Deeds, vol. 73, p. 86], and was listed in the 1790 Census between William, sr., and Jedediah. Born 18. 3 mo. 1761 by Quaker record [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 270].
- 10 v. ELIZABETH, placed here hypothetically, m. at Wells, 12 Dec. 1785, James Jepson [No. 13], presumably her first cousin.

6. JAMES² JEPSON (*William*¹), baptized at Wells, Maine, 21 June 1724, was a member of Storer Company in the Louisburg Expedition, 1745 [Bourne's *History of Wells*, p. 371; Burrage's *Maine at Louisburg*, p. 59]. He may have married twice. James "Gypson" of Wells and ELIZABETH CAVE of York entered their marriage intention, 13 Mar. 1746 [York Town Records (copy), p. 34]. James Jepson of Wells and BETTY SEDLEY of Phillips-town, intention of marriage, 14 Mar. 1752 [Wells Town Records (copy), p. 85].

No deed to or from James, no probate, and no record of children, have been found. But in 1785 a James Jepson married an Elizabeth Jepson, and it seems clear that this must have been a marriage of cousins, and that one was a child of William² and the other a child of James,² since they were the only two male Jepsons of their generation of whom any mention has been seen. We also place tentatively, as sons of James,² two who had military service; for William² married into a Quaker family and the sons of William² were raised as Quakers and would have had an aversion to becoming soldiers. Probable children of James:

- 11 i. THOMAS "Jepson," of Wells, was Private 1775, Sergt. 1777 [for record, see *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution*, vol. 8, p. 780]. He was of North Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, in the 1790 Census, listed with a family of 4 males over 16, 3 males under 16, and 4 females, which may have included step-children. According to a copy of North Yarmouth Marriages, he m. 25 Sept. 1778, Sarah True, a widow; but this disagrees with the *Pettengill Genealogy*, p. 45, that Sarah (Pettengill) True b. 1748, m. Thomas Jepson at First Church, Port-

land, 16 Oct. 1791. Six children baptized at North Yarmouth as children of Thomas and Sarah Jepson, are called Trues by the *Pettengill Genealogy*. Thomas evidently moved to or near Lewiston.

- 12 ii. JOHN "Jepson," from Biddeford, was Private 1776 in Capt. Jeremiah Hill's Co. [*Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution*, vol. 8, p. 780; see also vol. 6, p. 393, for John Gibson of York]. No deed or probate seen.
- 13 iii. JAMES "Gipson" of Wells had military service [see *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution*, vol. 6, p. 474]. James Jepson and Elizabeth Jepson [see No. 10], both of Wells, entered their marriage intention, 12 Nov. 1785, and were married by Nathl Wells, J.P., 12 Dec. 1785 [Wells Records, pp. 198, 157]. No probate or deeds seen; but in the 1790 Census, James "Jebson" was listed at Berwick with a family of 1 male over 16, 1 male under 16, and 2 females.

8. JEDEDIAH³ JEPSON (*William*², *William*¹), born in 1758, died 10. 4 mo. 1822; married at Berwick, Maine, 1 Nov. 1781, Margaret Robinson, born at Berwick, 1. 12 mo. 1759, died in 1822, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bean) Robinson.

The first four of their children were entered in the Dover (N. H.) Monthly Meeting of Friends, and all ten children, including the same four, were entered in the Berwick (Maine) Monthly Meeting, together with the statement, "Removed to Vassalboro with all their children" [*N. H. Gen. Record*, vol. 1, p. 116; vol. 5, p. 60; *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 262].

This family lived in Harlem (afterwards renamed China), Kennebec County, Maine, and belonged to the Vassalborough Monthly Meeting.

Children of Jedediah and Margaret (Robinson) Jepson:

- 14 i. JOHN⁴, born 24. 8 mo. 1782; married at Vassalborough, 23. 10 mo. 1806, LYDIA RUNNELS [Reynolds], born at Rochester, N. H., 15. 4 mo. 1789, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Runnels. They had children in China.
- 15 ii. SUSANNA, born 2. 5 mo. 1784; married at Harlem, 25. 6 mo. 1806, ABEL JONES of Harlem, born 14. 1 mo. 1781, son of Caleb and Peace Jones of Brunswick.
- 16 iii. MARY, born 6. 4 mo. 1786.
- 17 iv. LOIS, born 14. 10 mo. 1788.
- 18 v. LYDIA, born 7. 2 mo. 1791.
- 19 vi. AENER, born 1. 5 mo. 1794; died before 1849; married at Vassalborough, 26. 2 mo. 1818, COMFORT FRY, born 5. 6 mo. 1793, daughter of Silas and Mary Fry of Sandwich, N. H. They had children in China.
- 20 vii. JUDITH, born 7. 6 mo. 1796.
- 21 viii. OLIVER, born 28. 11 mo. 1798.
- 22 ix. MARGARET, born 12. 3 mo. 1801.
- 23 x. ELIZABETH, born in 1803.

9. WILLIAM³ JEPSON (*William*², *William*¹), born 18. 3 mo. 1761, son of William, 2d, and Mary (Gould) Jepson, married

Abigail Varney. William Jepson, Jr., and Abigail Varney, both of Wells, intention of marriage 7 July 1781, and married 23 July 1781 by Nath^l Wells, Just. Peace [Wells Records, pp. 183, 157]. Abigail was daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Varney) Varney of Dover, N. H., Berwick and Wells, Maine, and was named in 1789 in her father's will as Abigail Jepson. By Berwick Friends Records, she was born 31. 5 mo. 1765 [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 270]; and she was living when her husband made his will in 1834.

He was listed at Wells between William (sr.) and Jedediah Jepson in the 1790 Census, with a family of 1 male over 16, 3 males under 16, and 2 females.

Abstracts of York Deeds

111: 16. William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, for \$45, to Reuben Stuart of Wells, 5 acres in Wells, beginning at a stake standing in the ground near a ledge of rocks in said Stuart's line and Geo. Brann's line and running by said Brann's land 40 rods to Isaac Keen's land, then by said Keen's land a parallel course with the pattern line 20 rods then by said Keen's land parallel with Brann's land to said Reuben Stuart's land 40 rods then by said line 20 rods to the place begun at. 17 Dec. 1805. Wit.: Jedediah Jepson, James Chaney. Acknowledged 21 Apr. 1808, recorded 17 Aug. 1822.

125: 203. Stephen Webber of Wells and Hosea Sargent, for \$209.25, to William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, land in Wells, part of farm of honored father Edmund Webber. Witnessed by Litchfields. 4 Nov.

1820. Acknowledged 7 Nov. 1820, recorded 17 May 1827.

129: 226. John Earl of South Berwick, for \$55.75, to William Jepson of Wells, husbandman, 5 acres and 104 poles of land in Wells, part of 13¼ acres which the said Earl bought of Jesse Thompson, bounded . . . beginning at the NE corner of land owned by Josiah Morrill by the said William Jepson's land, then southerly by the said Morrill's land, etc.; Benjamin Hasty's land also mentioned. 28 July 1823. Wit.: And^w Austin, John Earl, Jr. Acknowledged 28 July 1823, recorded 16 July 1828.

141: 146. William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, for \$345, to Ebenezer Chaney of Wells, land in Wells, part of the estate of Edmund Webber, late of Wells, deceased. 24 Nov. 1831. Signed by William Jepson and Abigail Jepson (her mark). Wit.: William Jepson, Jr., Timothy Jepson. Acknowledged 24 Nov. 1831 before And^w Austin, J.P., recorded 17 Dec. 1831.

170: 232. William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, for \$10 paid by William Jepson, Jr. and also for the love and good will which I have for him [conveys] land in Wells, being a part of my homestead farm, bounded . . . beginning at land which the said William Jepson Jr. bought of James Jenkins 14 rods and 6 links from the corner of said William Jr.'s land where it joins Samuel Tobey's land. 6 Dec. 1839. Wit.: Andrew Austin, Timothy Jepson. Acknowledged 6 Dec. 1839 before Andrew Austin, J.P., recorded 25 Jan. 1841.

136: 137. William Jepson recovered judgment against Stephen Webber and Hosea Sargent for \$280 the Second Tuesday of Feb. 1830, and their land was attached by order of the Court.

Abstracts of Cumberland Deeds

88: 414. William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, for \$1500, to Joseph Walker of Westbrook, 100 acres in Westbrook, being the same land which Abraham Jepson purchased of William Brackett by deed 5 Apr. 1817. Dated 7 Mar. 1820. Signed by William Jepson and Abigail Jepson (her mark). Wit.: James Torrey, Jr., Silas Estes, William Jepson Jr. Acknowledged 7 Mar. 1820 before Elias Estes, J.P., recorded 27 July 1820.

102:551. Mortgage from James Meder of Westbrook, for \$225, to William Jepson of Wells, yeoman, a third part of a farm in Westbrook, about 70 acres, with the one undivided third part of the buildings thereon, the same farm on which Job Winslow now lives and which I purchased of Job Winslow by deed dated 23. 2 mo. 1816. Dated 15 June 1824. Wit.: Silas and Eliza Estes. Acknowledged 15 June 1826, recorded 6 Mar. 1826.

143: 489. William Jepson for \$225 paid by James Meader released the above mortgage. 13 Feb. 1836. Acknowledged and recorded the same day.

William Jepson died 26 (buried 28) 2 mo. 1843 [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 270]. His will follows:

York Probate Records, vol. 53, p. 430:

I William Jepson of Wells in the County of York and State of Maine, Husbandman, being at this time through the Divine favour of sound mind and memory and desirous of controlling of the distribution of my property Do make and ordain this my last will and testament in the following to wit.

First I Give and bequeath to my beloved wife Abigail Jepson the income of the one third part of all my real estate during her Natural Life two Cows six sheep and one swine said Cows and Sheep to be kept on said farm for her use (wheather the income of one third shall be sufficient to keep them or not) All my household furnature for her use during her Natural Life (and at her disease said furnature to be equally divided between my two daughters Sarah Austin and Huldah Lunt except one feather bed and bed stead) And A Horse and chaise to use at any time that she sees fit; The east front room in the lower story of my house the west front chamber a privilege in the dresser room cellar and garret sufficient for her use And that my executor shall cut and haul to her door good wood and cut it fit for her fire sufficient to support one fire during her Natural Life.

Second I Give and bequeath to my son Elijah Jepson five Dollars.

Third I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Jepson four Dollars.

Fourth I Give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Austin fifty Dollars (to be paid her by my executor within two years after my disease) with the furnature before mentioned.

Fifth I Give and bequeath to my daughter Huldah Lunt fifty Dollars (to be paid her by my executor within two years after my disease) with the furnature before mentioned.

Sixth I give and bequeath to my son Timothy Jepson all that part of my homestead farm which lies to the northeast of the following line namely beginning at land which William Jepson Jr. bought of James Junkins fourteen rods and six links from the corner of said William's land where it joins Elijah Varney's land then north thirty nine degrees west to a large walnut tree and continuing the same course Twenty eight rods in the whole distance to a rock then north forty seven degrees west seventeen rods and three quarters

of a rod to a large rock then north forty one degrees west thirty eight poles and twenty links to land formerly owned by Samuel Page deceased Also all the land which lies within the following described bounds beginning at a yellow oak tree marked which stands by David Boyd's land then Northerly on a direct line to the southerly corner of land which the said William Jepson Jr. purchased of the said Junkins by the gulf so called then Easterly by said William Junior's land to Enoch Peaslee's land to Robert Brawn's land then southerly and westerly by said Brawn's and David Boyd's land to the place begun at to him the said Timothy his heirs and assigns forever.

Seventh I Give and Bequeath to my granddaughter Cynthia Huntington one Dollar.

And it is my will that the legacies before mentioned be paid by my executor hereafter named and that it is their full share and proportion of my said estate.

Eighth I give and bequeath to my son William Jepson Jr. all the residue of my estate both real and personal of every description which I now have or which I shall or may have at my decease wherever it may be found he paying my just debts and the legacies before mentioned to him the said William Jepson Jr. his heirs and assigns forever.

Lastly I constitute my son William Jepson Jr. my sole executor of this my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I the said William Jepson have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty eight Day of the Seventh month in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

William Jepson

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said William Jepson to be his last will and testament in presence of us who by his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names and seals

Isaiah Varney
Calvin Hatch
Jonathan Littlefield

Presented 3 April 1843.

1 May 1843. Joshua Meader of North Berwick, Charles Boyd of South Berwick, Samuel Tobey of Wells, named appraisers.

Executor's Bond of William Jepson Junr. of Wells, with Daniel Hodsdon of North Berwick and Elijah Varney of South Berwick, for \$2,000. 1 May 1843.

William Jepson Jr. made affirmation to the inventory, 7 Aug. 1843. Real estate, \$1050.00; personal property, \$139.73; total, \$1189.73. Dated North Berwick, 7th 12th mo. 1843; signed by Joshua Meader, Samuel Tobey, Charles Boyd. The main items in the inventory were: Homestead Farm about 85 acres with buildings \$1050.

1 Cow	10.
6 sheep at \$1.25	7.50
His share in a horse	10.
1 swine	6.
1 old Chaise and Harness	20.
A Cider Press	4.
A feather bed with pillows and bolster	4.
3 listed separately at	3.
23 sheets at 25 cts.	5.75
5 Blankets at 75 cts.	3.75
6 Blankets at 2/3	2.25
14 pairs pillow cases at 12½ cts.	1.75

4 linnen table covers	2.67
6 linnen table covers	2.
25 towels	1.50
5 pewter platters 9 plates 4 Basons and one pewter dish	2.13
8 silver tea spoons	2.
1 Large Bible 75 cts. 7 old Books 50 cts.	1.25

The will of William Jepson's father-in-law, Jonathan Varney, from York Probate Records, vol. 17, p. 35, Docket 19339, reads as follows:

I Jonathan Varney of Wells in the county of York, and state of Massachusetts, husbandman, being at this time thro' divine favour of sound mind & memory, tho' advanced in years, and considering the certainty of death, but the uncertainty of the time when it may arrive, do make and ordain this my Will in the following manner vizt.

Firstly: I will that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid by executors as soon as may be after my decease.

Secondly: I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Varney, the use and improvement of the whole of my estate, both real and personal and mixed, of all kinds, during the time she remains my widow; exclusive of what I have given to my children as hereafter mentioned; and if my said wife should marry, she is then to have the improvement of but the one third part of my real estate, during her natural life.

Thirdly: I give to my beloved son Richard Varney, one good cow, to be delivered to him within one year after my decease; which together with what I have before given him is his full share of my estate.

Fourthly: I give to my beloved daughters Lydia Maxell, Rebekkah Hill and Abigail Jepson, three good cows, one of which to each of them, to be paid or delivered within three years after my decease; which together with what I have before given them, is their full share of my estate.

Fifthly: I give to my beloved son Elijah Varney, five shillings, lawful money: the same being in full for his share of my estate, with what he has before received.

Sixthly: I give to my beloved son David Varney one yoke of oxen, to be delivered to him immediately after my decease, by my executors hereafter mentioned.

Seventhly: I give to my beloved son Jonathan Varney, ten shillings, lawful money, it being his full share of my estate, with what he has before received.

Eighthly: I give to my beloved daughter Anna Varney, one good cow three sheep with my best bed and the furniture belonging thereto with one other bed with three pair more of sheets, one pair of blankets, one quilt, my best coverlit, four pewter platters, six large pewter plates, with one chest of draws, and one round table: also my will is that my said daughter Anna should have the privilege of one room in my dwelling house, to live in during the time she remains unmarried and her cow to be kept and supported for her on my farm, during said term, free from cost to her.

Ninthly: I give to my grandson Jedidiah Morrell, a minor, one yoke of steers, equal in value to one good cow, to be delivered to him when he arrive to the age of twenty one years; and if said minor should not arrive to that age, said steers to belong to my said executors in equal shares.

Tenthly: I give to my beloved sons Ezekiel Varney and Thomas Varney, the whole of my estate both real personal and mixed, of all kinds, to them the said Ezekiel and Thomas, in equal shares, in severalty, to them and their heirs forever; they paying out to my several children above named, the several sums & articles to them assigned.

Lastly: I constitute and appoint my said sons Ezekiel and Thomas, to be my executors of this my will;—disallowing and revoking all others hereto fore by me made, ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of the seventh month Anno Domini 1789.

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said Jonathan Varney to be his last will and testament

in presence of

Jonathan Varney

John Buffum

Benajah Purinton

Andw Austin

Presented for probate 4 April 1795, when John Buffum and Andrew Austin made solemn affirmation that they witnessed the will and that Benajah Purinton witnessed it in their presence.

No inventory is on file. Jonathan Varney was called deceased in 1808, but his wife Elizabeth was not so described, when their son Thomas married. There is no deed from Jonathan Varney to any of his children except one to Richard, 21 Oct. 1782 [York Deeds, vol. 80, p. 21].

Jonathan Varney's parentage has not yet been learned. He is first seen in Dover in 1745 when he was one of the witnesses to the marriage of Mary Varney, a first cousin of Jonathan's wife [N. H. Gen. Record, vol. 1, p. 50]. Jonathan was called "of Dover, husbandman," 3 April 1769, when he bought 100 acres of land, with the buildings, in Wells, from Benjamin and Jonathan Estes [York Deeds, vol. 41, p. 261]; and was called "of Wells, yeoman," 6 Sept. 1770, when he bought 25 acres in Berwick from Jonathan Keen [same, vol. 41, p. 261]. His wife was Elizabeth Varney, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Martin) Varney; the will of Thomas Varney in 1763 names Jonathan as husband of his daughter Elizabeth. Thomas Varney was son of Ebenezer and Mary (Otis) Varney of Dover, and grandson of Humphrey and Sarah (Starbuck) Varney of Dover. This line is well covered in the *Gen. Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, Part 5, p. 703; and wills of Elizabeth's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather are found in *N. H. State Papers, Wills*, vol. 7, p. 405; vol. 4, p. 471; vol. 1, p. 714.

Children of William and Abigail (Varney) Jepson, order and dates of birth from Berwick Friends Records [New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. 72, p. 270]:

- 24 i. ELIJAH, born 14. 8 mo. 1781; living 1834. Elijah Jepson of Wells and HANNAH HILL of Sanford, marriage intention 10 March 1804 [Wells Records, p. 268]. Berwick Monthly

Meetings, 29. 6 mo. 1804, state that Elijah married out of meeting; disowned; Windham Monthly Meeting where he resides to be informed [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 73, p. 127]. On 28. 6. 1811, Windham Monthly Meetings to be informed that Berwick Monthly Meeting has no objection to Elijah Jepson's restoration [same, vol. 75, p. 9]. Vital Records of Windham give births of two children of Elijah and Hannah Jepson:

- (1) Abigail L., b. 4 Aug. 1806.
- (2) Mark C., b. 8 Dec. 1811.

A manuscript book of Windham families states that these two children were born in Parsonsfield (York County).

- 25+ ii. SAMUEL, born 24. 8 mo. 1784.
- 26 iii. ABRAHAM, born 23. 9 mo. 1786. On 27. 3 mo. 1812, Abraham Jepson asked the Berwick Monthly Meeting for a few lines to the Falmouth Monthly Meeting, and on 22. 1 mo. 1813 he was recommended to Falmouth, he "haveing removed within the Verge of your Meeting, is clear of Marriage engagements amongst us as far as appears" [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 75, pp. 10, 11]. According to Windham Records, Abraham Jepson of Falmouth, son of William and Abigail of Wells, married 3 March 1813 in Falmouth, LYDIA MORRISON, daughter of Job and Mary Winslow of Falmouth; he died 17 July 1819, and had one child:
 - (1) Cynthia, born at Falmouth, 16 March 1816. The Berwick Friends Records show that Moses Huntington, Jr., of Amesbury, and Cynthia W. Jepson, daughter of Abram Jepson of Falmouth and Lydia, his wife, deceased, were married at North Berwick, 1. 8 mo. 1833 [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 73, p. 49]. This was the granddaughter Cynthia Huntington named in the will of William³ Jepson above.
- 27 iv. SARAH, born 10. 5 mo. 1790; married at Berwick, 3. 9 mo. 1812, ANDREW AUSTIN, Jr., and had children [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 72, p. 267; vol. 73, p. 45].
- 28 v. HULDAH, born 28. 12 mo. 1793; married (intention, Westbrook, Maine, 1 March 1817), BARTHOLOMEW LUNT.
- 29 vi. TIMOTHY, born 13. 6 mo. 1797; lived in Wells and in 1854 had a wife HANNAH. Both were living 8 April 1861, when he deeded 10 acres with buildings to her [York Deeds, vol. 295, p. 324] and 1½ acres to James H. Jepson [same, vol. 288, p. 283], who was not called a son but may have been one. Phebe Jepson, who witnessed a deed of Timothy in 1854 may have been a daughter or daughter-in-law. Neither Timothy nor his wife had probate.
- 30 vii. WILLIAM, born 28. 6 mo. 1804. He lived in Wells, and married (1) at Berwick, 1. 9 mo. 1825, PHEBE C. PAGE, by whom he had children, Soviah, Elizabeth, Lydia, and Cynthia; (2) at Berwick, 13. 3 mo. 1837, MARY FRY, by whom he had a son, John William; and (3) DOROTHY —, by whom he had a son, Abram W. The will of William Jepson, made 1 April 1870, gave suitable support and maintenance to wife Sarah; \$25.00 each to daughters, Soviah P. Davis, Lydia M. Stackpole, Elizabeth S. Winn, and Mary E. Goodwin; with residue to son Abram W. Jepson. The widow Dorothy Jepson died 7 Jan. 1895, and administration was granted, 3 Sept. 1895, to Abram W., her only child. [It has not been learned whether Sarah

in the will is an error for Dorothy; if correct, it implies a divorce from Dorothy and marriage to a fourth wife, Sarah, since Dorothy survived William.]

31 viii. LYDIA, not named in her father's will.

25. SAMUEL⁴ JEPSON (*William³, William², William¹*), born 24. 8 mo. 1784, son of William, 3d, and Abigail (Varney) Jepson. Samuel Jepson of Wells and HANNAH ROBERTS of Wells, marriage intention 13 May 1805, and married 27 May 1805 by Nath¹ Wells, J. P. [Wells Records, pp. 273, 319]. She was born at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, 21 Nov. 1784, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Small) Roberts.

Berwick Friends Records show that a vote was taken 28. 12 mo. 1804 with regard to Samuel Jepson, who was residing within compass of Falmouth Monthly Meeting and went without a certificate, to notify the Falmouth Meeting; and on 26. 4 mo. 1805 he was disowned [*New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. 73, p. 173].

Abstract of Cumberland Deeds

48:550. Samuel Jepson of Portland . . . Hatter, and Hannah my Wife in her right . . . for \$230. paid by Nathaniel Freeman of Falmouth . . . [convey] all our right, title, Interest and Claim that we have in, to and upon a Certain lot or parcel of land lying in Cape Elizabeth, which Samuel Roberts Late of sd Cape Elizabeth Deceased, purchased of Jonah Dyer by deed dated Feb'y 3d 1781 . . . and said Dyer purchased of Samuel Sargent . . . for the particular description and boundaries of said lot reference may be had to the aforesaid Deeds. 5 May 1806. Signed, Samuel Jepson, Hannah Jepson. Wit.: Elias Merrill. Acknowledged 5 May 1806 before Elias Merrill, J.P., and recorded same date.

54: 60. Samuel Roberts of Cape Elizabeth, Housewright, for \$230. [conveys] to Micha Higgins of Cape Elizabeth, yeoman, One moiety or half part of 30 acres of land lying in Cape Elizabeth Lying in Commonage with the other half and is my half of the same land that my Hon^d Father Samuel Roberts, Late of said Cape Elizabeth, Deceased, purchased of Jonah Dyer by deed dated Feb. 3d 1787 and is recorded . . . Lib. 18, Fol. 375, And said Dyer purchased the same of Saml. Sargent, Reference being had to the above mentioned Deeds, the bounds of the whole will fully appear, my half part or my right and title to the above named premises is hereby conveyed be the same more or less. 2 Nov. 1807. Signed, Samuel Roberts. Wit.: John and Elias Merrill. Acknowledged 2 Nov. 1817 before Elias Merrill, J.P., and recorded same date.

The two deeds above prove that Samuel Jepson's wife Hannah Roberts was daughter of Samuel Roberts and that she and Samuel Roberts, "housewright," were the only surviving children; because the same land is described in both deeds, and the younger Samuel sells an equal half, showing there were no other heirs. Following is the purchase deed of the father Samuel Roberts, and a sale made by the elder Samuel's widow to pay debts of his estate. The Cumberland Probate Records having been destroyed by fire, records of the Roberts estate cannot be given.

18: 375. Jonah Dyer of Falmouth, mariner, for £72.13.4, paid by Samuel Roberts of Cape Elizabeth . . . yeoman [conveys] the one half of a 60 acre lot of land in Cape Elizabeth, which I bought of Samuel Sargent of Cape Elizabeth, said half is the easterly half . . . and adjoins to Beriah Weston's land whereon he now dwells, the said lot is divided lengthways in equal halves . . . with all the privileges thereto belonging . . . [full warranty]. 3 Feb. 1787. Signed by Jonah Dyer and Elizabeth Clark Dyer. Wit.: Jeremy Fogg, Caleb Dyer. Acknowledged at Portland 1 June 1791, recorded 24 Nov. 1791.

28: 221. Hannah Roberts of Cape Elizabeth . . . Widow, and administratrix on the estate of Samuel Roberts late of Cape Elizabeth . . . mariner, deceased, having obtained an order from the Court of Common Pleas held at Portland . . . the last Tuesday of May A.D. 1791 to make sale of so much of the said deceased's estate as will pay his just debts and incidental charges, & having notified said sale as law directs, for £5.9.3 paid by Joshua Elder of Cape Elizabeth . . . [conveys] two acres and 117 rods of land, butted and bounded . . . beginning at a stake at the end of William Ray's lot formerly William White's by Beriah Weston's land thence running S.S.W. by Weston's land to the Road, thence Westerly by the Road 45 rods to a stake, thence straight to the first bound, the premises now conveyed being struck off to the said Joshua Elder . . . as he was the highest bidder at a public vendue . . . held at the house of the said Deceased this 23d day of Nov. A.D. 1791. Dated 23 Nov. 1791. Signed, Hannah Roberts. Wit.: Ebenezer Sawyer, Jabez Sawyer. Acknowledged 9 March 1798 by Hannah Roberts before Saml Freeman, J.P., and recorded 21 June 1798.

126: 58. Samuel Roberts and Rachael his wife, both of County of Derborn and State of Indiana, daughter and legal heir of Jacob Randall, late of Pownal, [convey] to Jacob Randall, son and heir, etc. 18 July 1829. Wit.: Russell Comux, Elijah Gridley. Acknowledged 18 July 1829 in Dearborn County, before Mark McCracker, J.P.

Cape Elizabeth Vital Records, copy, p. 55, gives births of eight Small children, and under them the births of four Roberts children. Children of Micha and Hannah Small, the first four entered as born in Second parish, Falmouth, the last four at Cape Elizabeth:

Hannah, b. 22 July 1758
 Abigail, b. 21 July 1760
 Micha, b. 20 Aug. 1761; d. 21 June 1784
 Reuben Higgins, b. 18 Aug. 1764; d. June 1787
 Edward, b. 9 Aug. 1766
 Anner, b. 3 May 1769
 Betty, b. 30 July 1771
 Prudence, b. 21 Sept. 1773

Children of Samuel and Hannah Roberds [he married Hannah Small, above, on 24 Aug. 1780]:

Micha, b. 9 Feb. 1781
 Mary, b. 18 Oct. 1782; d. 5 Nov. 1786
 Hannah, b. 21 Nov. 1784
 Samuel, b. 3 Oct. 1786

For the Small ancestry, see *Descendants of Edward Small*, 2d Edition (1934), vol. 1, p. 184. Of the Roberts children, the

eldest, Micha, must also have died young, for he has no deeds, and the deeds quoted show that Hannah and Samuel were the only surviving children. Of these, Samuel Roberts married Rachel Randall, and was living in Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1829, as proved by the deed quoted above. In his earlier deed, he was described as a housewright, which means a house carpenter. Samuel Jepson appears in no other records of York County or Cumberland County; we can prove only that he married Hannah Roberts, sister of Samuel Roberts the carpenter. He was apparently living in 1834, when his father made his will and cut him off with a nominal amount; but clearly he had removed from that part of the country.

The 1850 Census for Manchester, Indiana, lists Samuel Roberts, a carpenter, aged 65, born in Maine, with a wife Rachel, aged 55, born in Maine. The age, birthplace, trade, and name of wife, and residence in Indiana, identify this man with the brother of Hannah Roberts who married Samuel Jepson, for this brother was in Dearborn County (where Manchester is located), Indiana, in his 1829 deed.

In Manchester in the 1850 Census was also William Gipson, a carpenter, aged 45, born in Maine, and his family. This William Gipson, by family records and tradition, was born in the neighborhood of Kennebec, Maine, on 4 July 1805; had an only sister Abigail; his mother died when he was very young; his father was lost at sea; he was raised, and afterwards brought to Indiana, by a Roberts, a relative on the mother's side. There was also a statement that William was an old family name, and that he came from a long line of William Gipsons.

A great deal of research has been done. We have presented here records of the only Jepson-Gipson family which has been found in Maine before 1800. There is a succession of three William Jepsons, and then we come to Samuel. Samuel's uncle Jedediah settled in Kennebec County, and his family has been investigated and eliminated. Other branches have been studied and likewise eliminated. Samuel had for parents William and Abigail, so these are likely names for his children. He is the only Jepson found who married a Roberts; not only that, but his wife's brother Samuel Roberts was a carpenter and removed early to Dearborn County, Indiana. It was clearly this Samuel Roberts who raised William Gipson and brought him to Indiana. William Gipson may therefore be confidently placed as son of Samuel and Hannah (Roberts) Jepson.

Children of Samuel and Hannah (Roberts) Jepson:

- 32 i. WILLIAM⁶, born by a family record at Kennebec, Maine, 4 July, probably 1806; died 17 Mar. 1868, buried in Aurora, Ind.; married 17 Jan. 1827, MARY ANN CLARK. He and his family spelled the surname "Gipson," which was one of the many early variant spellings of the name.

- 33 ii. ABIGAIL, born perhaps 1806 or 1807; some family records indicate that she was a twin with William; died 3 Jan. 1864 ae. 57; m. ——— DARLING, and lived in the East.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Edited by PHILIP M. SMITH, B.A., of Washington, D. C.

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QUERIES

178. (a) KEEN-DAVIS. Wanted: Parentage of William and Jane Keen whose dau., Silence, was bapt. at Boston Dec. 25, 1699, aged 16. She m. (2) Joseph Bulkeley, and their dau., Silence, m. Simon Davis, of Concord and Harvard. Was he son of Ebenezer Davis³ (Capt. Simon², Dolar¹)?

(b) WHEELER. Wanted: Maiden name and parentage of the wife of Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, whose dau., Rebecca, was the wife of Col. Peter Bulkeley³?—*M. G. H. S.*

179. (a) OLCOTT-CULLICK. Wanted: Criticism or confirmation of statement that Thomas Olcott who m. Sarah Foote Nov. 30, 1697, was son of Thomas and Mary (Cullick) Olcott. (G. W. Chapin's Chapin Book, 1924, Vol. I, p. 66.) Was Mary dau. of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Fenwick) Cullick?

(b) DUNNING-SEELEY-MINER. Was the mother of David Dunning⁴ (Benjamin³⁻², Theophilus¹) born Sept. 6, 1711, Mary Seeley or Mary Miner?

(c) DUNNING-BOTSFORD-SHEPARD. Was the mother of Richard Dunning⁵ (David⁴), b. Newtown, Conn., Apr. 23, 1747, Hannah Botsford or Hannah Shepard?

(d) DUNNING. Wanted: Maiden name and parentage of Miriam, wife of Richard Dunning above mentioned.

(e) LEE. Wanted: Ancestry of Mehitable Lee who m. at Mt. Holly, Vt., May 12, 1821, Jonas Holden.

(f) RIDER. Wanted: Parentage of Susannah Rider, wife of John Gray. She d. Dorset, Vt., Feb. 19, 1838, aged 84 y., 5 mo., and said to have been born in South East, N. Y.—H. L.

ANSWERS

176. (g) DEAN. Walter Dean, of Taunton, Mass., born in Chard, England, 1615-1620, m. Eleanor, dau. of Richard Strong, of Taunton, England. "Ministry of Taunton," Vol. I, p. 53. See also Dean Genealogy, by Arthur D. Dean, p. 21, which states that Eleanor came with her brother, Elder John Strong (later of Northampton) in the *Mary and John* in 1630.—M. G. R.

176. (g) DEAN. A genealogical account written in 1777 by a great-grandson of Elder John Strong led the older historians to state that he came to New England in 1630 and that his sister was wife of Walter Dean. It has since been proved that the first wife of John Strong was Margery Dean, sister of John and Walter, and that these families came to New England in 1635, not 1630. No proof has been found that the wife of Walter Dean was sister of John Strong, and the only evidence as yet is the 1777 account which has been proved mistaken in some particulars.—D. L. J.

179. (b) DUNNING-SEELEY-MINER. Mary Seeley was mother of David Dunning. Benjamin³ had a second wife Elizabeth. See "Families of Old Fairfield," 1-710.—D. L. J.

CORRECTIONS OF PRINTED SOURCES

Genealogy of the Cowles Families in America, (Col.) C. C. Cowles, New Haven, 1929, Vol. I, pp. 105-106. No. 236, John Cowles (son of Benjamin):

"His two children by his first marriage were born in Canaan, Conn. and the other five by second marriage at Sheffield, Mass."

The only proof that he was married twice is evidently in the (supposed) difference in the name of his wife: the first wife is given as Anna, the second as Amy. In 1939, at Canaan, an examination of the town books satisfied me, and my opinion was re-inforced by that of the town clerk, that the name of the mother of the two children of John Cowles recorded there was "Ame," not Anna. This is not the first instance that Amy has been spelled Ame. It is, it seems to me, probable that the Ame of Canaan registry and the Amy of Sheffield registry was one and the same, and therefore that John Cowles was married only once.

—Mrs. E. M. Davis, Tallahassee, Florida.